

# American Guests and Soviet Hosts Tell Each Other of Work for Peace

By Joseph Clark  
By Cable to the Daily Worker

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man of the visiting delegation, said they were "ambassadors of peace from the people of the United States." He added, "Perhaps ambassadors without portfolio, but representing as we do various trade unions, religious groups, women's organizations, we can interpret the desires of the American people to live in peace with all countries of the world."

In the discussion that followed, both Russian and American spokesmen exchanged their experiences in the peace campaigns in their countries.

Tamara Yershova, vice-chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, explained

how their committee was elected at an All-Union Conference, where every organization, every religious group, every labor and community organization of the country was represented. She related how a tremendous campaign was conducted to secure signatures for the Stockholm Peace Petition.

As a result, she said, the entire adult population of the country, more than 115,000,000, signed.

Jacqueline Clark, Los Angeles, and Molly Lucas, Chicago, then told how they had collected thousands of signatures, especially in Negro communities,

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Discussion also took place at the request of Americans of the itinerary for the group, and the Soviet hosts agreed to facilitate visits to Stalingrad and Georgia and to all kinds of organizations and institutions requested by the Americans.

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Cloudy,  
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# TRUMAN ORDERS 20 YEARS IN JAIL FOR LT. GILBERT

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When Burt, the regional director, came to the Ford workers and pleaded with them to accept the General Motors five-year, escalator formula, a stewards' meeting instructed him to go back into negotiations and come out with 10 cents and 15 cents, or there would be no 1951 Fords rolling off the lines.

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A mass meeting was demanded for yesterday, where it was clear that, if the company did not come across then, a strike was to be voted. With the new 1951 cars going into production, the company decided the workers knew what they wanted, and Reuther and Burt could not swing the sellout of an escalator and a five-year contract. So the company signed and the agreement was ratified yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Truman today refused to grant freedom to Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, 32-year-old Negro combat officer condemned to death by a court-martial in Korea, and decreed that his sentence should be 20 years at hard labor.

Many organizations had joined in the nationwide protest against the Jimcrow frameup in the Gilbert case, and in the demands for Gilbert's release. The campaign for his release, it was indicated, will continue.

Lt. Gilbert, an officer in the 24th Regiment of the 25th Division, had originally been given a death sentence on Sept. 6 at Haman, Korea. The death sentence became public through a letter written by Lt. Gilbert to his wife. In the letter, Gilbert related that he was charged with failing to obey an order "which would," he declared, "have led me and 12 other men to certain death."

"I believe with all my heart," he continued, "that you will understand the strain both mentally and physically that I was under at the time."

Lt. Gilbert had previously been with the famed 92nd Division during World War II.

The case, following nationwide protests, was reviewed by the Army Judge Advocate General and his recommendations for commutation were forwarded to President Truman by Army Secretary Frank Pace, Jr.

Gilbert's wife, Kay, 27, and his mother, Mrs. Leon A. Gilbert, Sr., both of York, interceded in his behalf with the President.

The wife told President Truman her husband wrote her he and his men had gone 13 days without food or water.

## High Court Denies Delay to Communist 11

—See  
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As the trial begins the reader will recall the following facts that we have brought out in this series:

- Medina's borrowings of nearly half a million dollars from financial interests involved in the present trial;
- Medina's appointment to the bench on the recommendation of Harrison Tweed, an attorney for the Rockefellers' Equitable Life firm, which loaned Medina \$165,000 and which is accused in the trial;
- Medina's assignment to the money trust trial by Chief Judge John C. Knox, who became a director of the accused Equitable firm after making this assignment; and—
- The accused bankers' control of the Federal Grand Jury system that failed to bring a criminal indictment against themselves. They are being tried under a toothless civil complaint that involves neither prison sentences nor fines.

TODAY, we expose the accused bankers' influence in the Department of Justice that framed up this sham "prosecution" when the people demanded action against the hated credit monopoly that was strangling small business.

By Art Shields

The whitewashing of the accused money trust plotters, who go on trial before Judge Medina today, was apparently planned by the Department of Justice from the beginning. The evidence is this: The Department of Justice's toothless complaint against the financial lords of America was drafted by a Wall Street lawyer, who had been loaned to the government by the law offices of one of the defendant bankers in the case.

This lawyer is John W. Sonnett, who represented the defendant banking house of Dillon, Read & Co., for many years before he was loaned to the government.

Sonnett was head of the anti-trust Division of the Department

of Justice when the soft complaint against the Investment Bankers was filed on Oct. 30, 1947. And he is back with his old Dillon, Read law firm again today as his client goes on trial on the very complaint he drafted himself.

This soft complaint protects Lawyer Sonnett's client, Dillon, Read & Co., from prison sentences or fines if the bankers are eventually found guilty after the

trial has lasted a year or much more.

The Morgan, Rockefeller, Harriman, Lehman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. interests on trial are similarly protected.

The worst punishment that Sonnett's clients can get, if they are found guilty, is a restraining order from Judge Medina, forbidding

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While, at the same time the Supreme Court made the gesture of permitting Pritt to appear for the Communist leaders, the effect of the action was to deny the 11 the use of Pritt's services, because Pritt is leaving for India tomorrow and won't return to England until Dec. 20.

In making the request for the postponement and the right to Pritt's services as attorney, the Communists had pointed out that the issue to be argued was a basic constitutional one, the determination of the scope of the Bill of Rights, that of the legality of the Smith Act. They had informed the

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The court ordered oral argument in the appeal of the 11 to proceed Dec. 4 while granting permission for Pritt to join in the arguments at that time.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, in a statement, indicated the reasons for this contradictory decision. The statement contained unqualified praise for the five attorneys who have defended the 11.

Frankfurter said the 11 had "especially qualified" attorneys. Since the question of not having any legal representation was not raised, he said, then there is no question about the qualification of the five attorneys. "There is no suggestion that these lawyers will not in every way meet their duties to their clients as well as to the court," Frankfurter asserted.

Judge Frankfurter's praise of the Communist leaders' lawyers is

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violation of the Procedure Act. Attorney King objected that Muller, as an employee of the Immigration Service, was prejudiced. She challenged his right to sit in judgment of a non-citizen against whom the Immigration Service had brought charges.

Muller swiftly overruled these objections and Mrs. King's objection to introduction of Miss Gannett's alien registration questionnaire of 1940 as prosecution evidence. Mrs. King pointed out that Miss Gannett was not warned by the Immigration Service at the

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### To Greet McCarran Victims at Rally Here

The 17 McCarran Law victims—13 men and four women—released after four weeks' imprisonment on Ellis Island, will be greeted, 8 p.m., Thursday, at a mass rally against the McCarran Law in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.

Claudia Jones, one of the 17; the Rev. John W. Darr, chairman of the board of directors of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will be among the principal speakers.

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Patterson had appeared in August before the House Committee investigating lobbying and was called a "black s— o— b—" by Rep. Henderson Lovelace Lanham (D-Ga.). A month later Congress cited Patterson for contempt, and refused to punish Lanham for his insult against the Negro people.

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Joseph Kamp and Edward Rumely, big business lobbyists, were named in still other indictments. They had refused to produce records of their organizations.

U. S. Attorney William Hitz said the six would be arraigned here Friday if they waived removal of their case to the District Courts.

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After the white woman raised

the cry of rape, white people in Groveland went on a lynching bee and attacked the Negro section of the hamlet. National Guard troops and Army units were called out.

While these Army and Guard units were duty, one Negro was shot and killed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, defending Shepard and Irwin, maintains that attorneys for the two men were hampered by Groveland authorities.

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Thursday midnight, the administration of Mayor Thomas A. Burke made no move for 24 hours to remove any snow. But the mayor was prompt to get the National Guard with tank and rifle to patrol banks and other financial institutions.

Burke seemed paralyzed with a fear of the people. His only contribution was to cry out against the possibility of "looting."

But the people, with all transportation paralyzed, organized themselves. Block groups were formed to remove snow where the city failed. Neighbors gave and loaned food to each other.

In contrast to the city, almost entirely populated by the working class, the suburbs were the first to have some streets opened. While many mothers were unable to procure milk for their children in Cleveland, regular deliveries of food were resumed within a short time in the high rental apartments in the suburbs.

Even local newspapers admitted that government had collapsed. But the Plain Dealer lamented only the loss of "business" and both this paper and the press bemoaned the lack of preparation for a war disaster.

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# People's China Delegation Present at Formosa Debate

## Chinese Open Nationwide Drive For Peace, Against Aggression

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Radio Moscow reported today that the Chinese people had launched a nationwide campaign for peace and against "American aggression."

The broadcast, quoting a Tass agency report from Peking, said the program was set up Nov. 25 at the first meeting of the presidium of the "National Committee for the Defense of Universal Peace

and the Struggle Against American Aggression."

It said local branches were set up in 13 of the country's biggest cities and that similar units were being established in other towns in the rural areas.

Special newspaper supplements will be issued, and other phases of the campaign will use radio broadcasts, posters, exhibitions and pamphlets.

## Koreans Advance 12 to 20 Miles On Entire Front

A powerful counter-offensive by the Korean People's Army gathered momentum yesterday all along the line across Korea, and surged forward as much as 20 miles in the central Korean mountains. In that sector, part of the advancing column wheeled westward to cut in behind the Second and 25th U.S. Divisions, which were under heavy frontal attack and had already fallen back four miles.

U. S. correspondents in field dispatches said the invasion forces had suffered their "worst setback" of the war.

The MacArthur forces faced a "major military disaster," United Press correspondent Peter Kalischer reported from U. S. Eighth Army headquarters in Korea. The attack smashed all hope of a speedy military windup of the war, he added.

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army Commander, issued an order to "hold the line at all costs."

On the west coast, the U. S. 24th Division gave up the strategic

bastion of Chongju, and on the east coast the Rhee troops were driven back more than a mile above Chongjin just below the Soviet border.

United Press correspondent Joe Quinn reported from the Eighth Army area that "the caption 'disaster' was emblazoned in red" across every report from the northwestern front.

### MACA GAINS WIPED OUT

The Korean offensive had wiped out the initial gains of MacArthur's end-the-war assault.

Rhee's 2nd Corps collapsed under attack in the Tokchon-Yongwon sector east of the Chongchon valley. Both those hubs of transport were recaptured by the Koreans.

"We can only assume the Second Corps had disintegrated," (Continued on Page 9)

By Robert Friedman

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 27.—The representatives of People's China made their first appearance before United Nations bodies today, and the Soviet Union called on the UN to "take the necessary steps to ensure the immediate cessation of aggression against China

by the U. S. A." The Soviet resolution, introduced by Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky before the General Assembly's main political committee this morning, cited the "invasion by U. S. armed forces" of Formosa, the "intervention by the government of the U. S. in the domestic affairs of China," and the "blockade of the coast" of Formosa in order to bar it to the armed forces and authorities of People's China.

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The Security Council session in the afternoon, at which the Chinese spokesmen were also present, was immediately catapulted into a dispute over the agenda. Tito Yugoslavia's Ales Bebler, council President for November, sought to link as one point on the agenda the charge of the U. S. Government's aggression in Formosa and the standing council item on the alleged North Korean "invasion" of South Korea. Bebler was backed in his stand by Warren Austin, of the U. S. delegation.

Taking the floor to discuss the agenda, Austin instead launched into an attack on People's China and its alleged "intervention" in Korea. But Bebler declined to halt Austin when the Soviet Union's delegate, Jacob Malik, sought a point of order.

The Security Council voted down, 7 to 1, with three absen-

## More A-Bomb Threats

An Editorial

IT IS NO COINCIDENCE that the Pentagon brass announces it could have used the A-bomb against Korea if it felt like it some months ago.

This is timed with the arrival of the Chinese delegates to the United Nations. It is a thinly veiled threat to Peoples China. It tells China she had better accept MacArthur's armies on her vital Manchurian border—or else.

Naturally, this threat won't work. It hasn't worked up to now. Washington has been threatening the Soviet Union and all other peoples in the world—not excluding our European "allies"—that we can always wipe them out with the A-bomb if they won't kneel down and take orders. This has been going on for five years. But the threats don't scare anyone into surrender. You can't scare people fighting for freedom and the happiness of their children.

What the Pentagon brass forgets is the one thing our leading scientists never let us forget—that an A-bomb war will turn our own cities and streets into bloody atomic battlefields.

Why didn't the atom bomb maniacs drop the A-bomb in Korea? Because they are afraid of the decent people of the world. Bombers have committed horrible destruction in Korea with "ordinary" fire-bombs—tons and tons of them. This has been gruesome enough. World peace sentiment, speaking without fear, can still rid mankind of this atomic nightmare. Everyone of us should insist constantly on outlawing all atomic weapons, and enforcing it with a fool-proof UN inspection as the Soviet Union proposes time after time.

Korean item from the agenda, and leave the Formosa question the sole business before it. At that point, with the Formosa issue the first point on the agenda, the head of the Chinese delegation raised his hand and asked for the floor.

Ales Bebler, of Yugoslavia, Council president, promptly sought to block the Chinese statement, declaring that the request by Warren Austin, U. S. representative, for the floor, made "some days ago," had precedence. Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, pointed out that People's China, which made the charges of aggression in Formosa, and not the U. S. government, which is the accused, should be called on first.

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In the political committee, Vishinsky reviewed the evidence to substantiate these charges. He asserted that the Truman order

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He accused the "ruling circles" of the U. S. of "attempting to cover-up their aggressive actions" in Formosa "by the shingle of the UN, as they were doing in Korea . . ." The Truman Government, he charged, has committed an "act of armed intervention in China on the side of the reactionary . . . Kuomintang group."

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He cited statements by Sens. Knowland and Smith and former President Herbert Hoover as well as the "official organ of the U. S. War Department," the magazine Armed Forces, which, he said, had also asserted the necessity of U. S. seizure of Formosa.

### DULLES ANSWERS

John Foster Dulles argued that U. S. forces are not really blockading Formosa, and that most of the air violations of Chinese territory (Continued on Page 9)

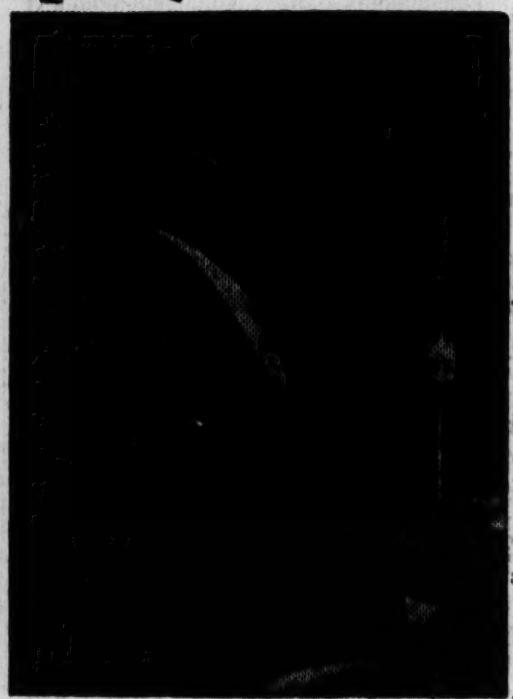
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By Louise Mitchell

Just as the word "peace" has become an unmentionable in the United States, the word "war" is suppressed in the Eastern democracies, the Rev. G. Linwood Fauntleroy said here yesterday on his return from the World Peace Congress in Warsaw. And that sums up the difference in the attitudes on the part of the governments, he emphasized.

Still jubilant over the activities of the past two weeks, the Negro pastor of the Greater Cooper AME Zion Church in Oakland, Calif., Rev. Fauntleroy declared: "This country wants peace by way of atomic war while the Eastern peoples want it by reconciliation." His 25-year-old son, George, who accompanied him to London and Warsaw, sat close by in the office of the Peace Information Center here.

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Democratic Policy, and Edith Jenkins, leader of the parent-teacher movement in San Francisco. Delegates to the Congress will tell their stories Dec. 8 at the St. Nicholas Arena.

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British Immigration authorities who were in the plot with the U. S. and British governments to break up the Congress, Rev. Fauntleroy said they knew so much about him from State Department dossiers that they informed him that he had received 48,000 votes as State Senator on the Independent Progressive Party ticket. The Negro reverend had left the country before the election.

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"What I saw in Warsaw and Prague," he stressed, "gives me hope for peace. The people are jovial and in good humor. There is an abundance of food. There is the liberty for all. And the children are wonderfully happy. The people's living standards are (Continued on Page 9)

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By Alan Max

One of the readers of this column, whose name is Gerald and who is 12 years old, mails in the following:

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"TWO RETIRED OFFICERS TO FACE BET JURY."

(Buried down in the corner):

"China Reds Free 27, Shun War They Say."

(At last something to be thankful for.)



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

## Life on a Collective Farm

By George Horbury

**GEORGE A. HORBURY** is an automatic machine setter in De Havilland Engine Co. (aircraft), Leavesden factory. He is a member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. He was elected by the Joint Shop Stewards' Committee of three De Havilland factories after nominations from sectional factory meetings. About 3,500 are employed at the three works.

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### Payment System

The system of payment, or rather the share-out, of the year's production is interesting. In 1949 they had a big harvest. The unit of payment is the

"working day," which simply means a certain amount of work decided by the Collective Farm Committee. Farmers doing more than this amount, therefore, earn so many more "working days." As a result, each collective farmer was paid for 450 working days at the end of 1949, each working day being valued at 2 kgm, wheat 5 kgm potatoes and various amounts of animal-feeding stuffs.

The chairman explained the collective farm system as a social form of housekeeping, in which everyone cooperates for the good of all. He said the system was far superior to private farming, because it was now possible to make use of scientific methods and plenty of machinery which individual farmers could

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He told us about the new farm buildings that were being put up and of the orchards they had to replant. We saw some of these orchards on the way to his trees. In some parts they were even planting fruit trees along the roads.

After his talk, questions were put to him.

**Question:** Have you a brick-laying force?

**Answer:** Misfortune has made us specialists in the building trade. Our building brigade and engineers are men born in this village who have trained them-

selves.

**Q.** Do the farmers belong to trade unions?

**A.** No. All on collective farms belonging to the Cooperative organization.

**Q.** Does the collective farm buy its own seeds and equipment or is this supplied by the government?

**A.** The farm buys seeds, building materials, etc., with its own money. Machinery is supplied by the state 'Machine Station' for the area.

**Q.** How did you build up such a large herd so quickly? Did you use any for food?

**A.** We all have our own cattle and pigs and use some of the young for food. The farm gives part of its cattle to the state. We sell some on the

market. But we've still been able to breed a large herd.

**Q.** What is the difference between a collective and a state farm?

**A.** Farmers unite together in a collective farm and cooperatively own land, cattle, etc. They divide the profits and each owns his own poultry, cattle, etc., in addition. A state farm is a large farm run by the government which employs farm workers.

**Q.** Do women get the same share of the profits as men?

**A.** Men and women have an equal share.

### Social Insurance

**Q.** Are the collective farmers covered by Social Insurance in (Continued on Page 10)

## New Long Island Rail Wreck Averted

Another wreck on the Long Island Railroad was narrowly missed Sunday when an 18-inch piece of rail broke off as the last car of a train passed over it. The potential

tragedy was averted when Gene Sullivan, a motorist, saw the section of rail break off as the last car of a Montauk-bound train passed over it in East Patchogue, L. I.

Thirty-five hundred signers of a petition from Long Island communities yesterday threatened a commuters' strike if the trustees who run it are not removed. The same threat was contained in the petition of the Wavecrest Civic As-

sociation. Federal Judge Kennedy, in Brooklyn, postponed until Friday a hearing on a motion to remove David E. Smucker and Hunter L. Delatour, trustees.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), yesterday introduced a resolution directing the House Commerce Committee to investigate the Long Island crash.

## STATE'S DEATH TOLL IN STORM REACHES 32

The toll of dead in New York state as a result of Saturday's storm has reached 32. The figure nationally is 236.

On Staten Island 2,800 persons were virtually homeless in the South Beach section.

On Long Island some 50,000 to 55,000 consumers were without light.

Health Department inspectors yesterday checked on the sale of foods that might be contaminated because of flood waters.

## POLITICAL TEST ASKED FOR JOBLESS PAYMENTS

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Joint Legislative Commission on Unemployment Insurance today heard the ironic proposal that Communists, who organized and led the successful struggle for jobless pay in America, be denied such insurance.

The plea was made by Travis

who also made several proposals for cutting out many other sections of workers from jobless benefits.



## FEUD AFFECTS IMPY'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

By Michael Singer

Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri yesterday indicated that the feud in Tammany was spreading into his own official family.

Some of the factors in City Hall's dilemma are:

• Robert B. Blaikie, insurgent Tammany district leader in the Seventh Assembly District virtually rebuffed Frank J. Sampson, his insurance business partner and former Tammany chief, because of Sampson's acceptance of ex-judge Francis X. Mancuso to the Impellitteri reservation.

Mancuso, who bolted Tammany leader Carmine G. DeSapio to support the Blaikie-Sampson bid for power, was repudiated yesterday by Blaikie.

• Impellitteri has not yet appointed Sampson as Assistant to the Mayor.

• Edward Corsi announced he intends to create a new fusion movement through resurrection of the old City Affairs Committee.

• Support by Sampson yesterday of Gerard V. Murphy, Tam-

many leader of the First A.D. North as De Sapia's successor to the Board of Elections, caused some discomfort in City Hall because of the opposition to Murphy's appointment from most Italian-American district leaders.

• Impellitteri would prefer to make a deal with DeSapia for a united Tammany Hall and yesterday he said he has no interest in the Blaikie-Sampson fight for leadership. Impellitteri devoted much of his press conference to rejecting Mancuso but he did not assail De Sapia.

• Resignations of city commissioners and deputy commissioners who supported Pecora, have not yet materialized. The mayor brushed aside queries on this with the statement: "I am a very patient man."

## Drive Gains For Winston's Right To Talk in B'klyn

By Michael Vary

An intensive drive of telegrams and delegations has been organized by the Brownsville Civil Rights Congress to demand the right of Henry Winston, CP national organizational secretary, to speak in Brooklyn. Winston, one of the 11 Communist leaders convicted in the Foley Square frame-up, is barred from traveling to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Lillian Ross, leader of the Brownsville CRC, announced that a telegram had been sent to U. S. District Attorney Irving Saypol, informing him that a delegation would be at his office in the Federal Courthouse on Foley Square at 11 a.m., Thursday, Nov. 30, to discuss the matter and demand Winston's right to speak in Brooklyn. The delegation meets at 10:45 a.m. in front of the Courthouse in Foley Square.

The CRC said that Saypol has the right to grant this request without applying to the courts. Court action, however, is contemplated if the request is denied.

Winston was invited to speak at a rally against the McCarran Law at the Empire Mansion in Brownsville on Dec. 6. When Winston replied that the travel restrictions imposed upon him and the other 10 Communist leaders prevented him from accepting the invitation, the Brownsville CRC swung into action.

"The people of Brownsville are determined not to let Saypol prescribe whom we may or may not hear," Mrs. Lillian Ross said. "We remember that the Palmer Raids struck hard in our community. We remember the hysteria after World War I when several Social-

(Continued on Page 9)

## Charge Coast Guard With Union Busting

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The blacklist, shape-up and waterfront racketeering are being ushered in by the government's "screening" regulations, two West Coast union presidents told the Coast Guard today.

In hearings conducted by Coast Guard officials before formal imposition of the "screening" orders, Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's Union, and Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, warned that longshoremen and seamen would fight this new threat to their unions.

Bridges said the regulations appeared to be the result of connivance on the part of shipowners and some union officials, and represented another attempt to break the longshore union.

"We will use what organized approach we can to get this modified or repealed," he told the Coast Guard board.

Bryson cut into the Coast Guard for its discriminatory policies and asked whether Negroes were all relegated to the stewards department. He cited the MC and S outlawing discrimination as an example of democracy that could well be fostered in the armed services and in the nation's capital.

The two union presidents documented their charges that the Coast Guard's "screening" operations had thus far tended to increase their fears that a vast blacklist was being set up. Bryson said the hard-won hiring hall on the waterfront was in great danger of being nullified by Coast Guard regulations.

The screening operations are another political attempt to nullify the hiring hall, and is the continuation of the shipowners' continuous assault on the hiring hall, Bryson charged.

Rank-and-file seamen, three representing the rank-and-file committee of the National Maritime Union, told the Coast Guard officers the screening operations were a thinly disguised method of breaking their unions, and destroying the gains achieved by the seamen, particularly Negroes and other national group.

One, Angel Torres, a Puerto Rican seaman, charged the real threat to the security of the merchant marine and the U. S. was the shipowners policy of ship transfers to foreign flags, driving down of conditions aboard ships and the promotion of internal strife within the waterfront unions.

Rank-and-file members of the MC and S said the screening regulations were a farce.

James Wright, MC and S member who had been screened off a ship, said he regarded the Coast

Guard practices as part of the government's discriminatory policies against Negroes.

"I've been screened all my life on a retail basis, but I didn't realize it was a wholesale basis until now," he told the five-man board.

Rudy Jones, a Negro radio operator, told the Coast Guard that he had been screened off his ship because he was a Negro. He quoted the captain of his ship, and said he would be classed a "subversive" under the regulations, because he opposed the ship captain's Jimcrow policies.

Bridges hailed the appearance of the rank and filers. He said he remembered the time when Joseph Curran, NMU president and others represented the rank and file of the NMU in opposing the "Mutiny" declarations handed down by the Coast Guard and the Secretary of Commerce.

## Vietnamese Take Fort Near Moncay

SAIGON, Indo-China, Nov. 27.—Viet Nam Liberation forces have captured an outpost 23 miles southwest of Moncay in a move to cut off and isolate the big fort on the China sea, French military headquarters admitted today.

French authorities said the Vietnamese had taken the post of Chuphaisan after a two-day battle.

## Four-Alarm Fire In Downtown Plant

A flash explosion in an aluminum metal spinning plant at 57 Murray St. resulted in a four-alarm fire yesterday. One worker, Thomas Loll, 30, was treated for burns at the Beekman St. Hospital.

The fire was caused by a celluloid blast in the Howard Co. loft.

## Williams Declared Elected in Michigan

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 27.—The State Board of Canvassers today formally declared Democratic Gov. G. Mennen Williams the winner in Michigan's Nov. 7 nip-and-tuck gubernatorial election, but decided to withhold certificates of election from all state office winners.

## Daily Worker

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# People's China Delegation Present at Formosa Debate

## Chinese Open Nationwide Drive For Peace, Against Aggression

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Radio Moscow reported today that the Chinese people had launched a nationwide campaign for peace and against "American aggression."

The broadcast, quoting a Tass agency report from Peking, said the program was set up Nov. 25 at the first meeting of the presidium of the "National Committee for the Defense of Universal Peace

and the Struggle Against American Aggression."

It said local branches were set up in 13 of the country's biggest cities and that similar units were being established in other towns in the rural areas.

Special newspaper supplements will be issued, and other phases of the campaign will use radio broadcasts, posters, exhibitions and pamphlets.

## Koreans Advance 12 to 20 Miles On Entire Front

A powerful counter-offensive by the Korean People's Army gathered momentum yesterday all along the line across Korea, and surged forward as much as 20 miles in the central

Korean mountains. In that sector, part of the advancing column wheeled westward to cut in behind the Second and 25th U.S. Divisions, which were under heavy frontal attack and had already fallen back four miles.

U.S. correspondents in field dispatches said the invasion forces had suffered their "worst setback" of the war.

The MacArthur forces faced a "major military disaster," United Press correspondent Peter Kalischer reported from U. S. Eighth Army headquarters in Korea. The attack smashed all hope of a speedy military windup of the war, he added.

Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Eighth Army Commander, issued an order to "hold the line at all costs."

On the west coast, the U. S. 24th Division gave up the strategic

bastion of Chongju, and on the east coast the Rhee troops were driven back more than a mile above Chongjin just below the Soviet border.

United Press correspondent Joe Quinn reported from the Eighth Army area that "the caption 'disaster' was emblazoned in red" across every report from the northwestern front.

### MACA GAINS WIPED OUT

The Korean offensive had wiped out the initial gains of MacArthur's end-the-war assault.

Rhee's 2nd Corps collapsed under attack in the Tokchon-Yongwon sector east of the Chongchoi valley. Both those hubs of transport were recaptured by the Koreans.

"We can only assume the Second Corps had disintegrated," (Continued on Page 9)

By Robert Friedman

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market. But we've still been able to breed a large herd.

**Q.** What is the difference between a collective and a state farm?

**A.** Farmers unite together in a collective farm and cooperatively own land, cattle, etc. They divide the profits and each owns his own poultry, cattle, etc., in addition. A state farm is a large farm run by the government which employs farm workers.

**Q.** Do women get the same share of the profits as men?

**A.** Men and women have an equal share.

### Social Insurance

**Q.** Are the collective farmers covered by Social Insurance in (Continued on Page 10)

## Lawyers Guild Blasts Un-Americans as Chief Danger to Democracy

(Reprinted from late edition of yesterday's Daily Worker)

Through its president, Thomas I. Emerson, the National Lawyers Guild released today an 18-page printed "Reply to the Report of the Committee on Un-American Activities." The reply charges that the committee is "the chief instrument for undermining the whole democratic process in the United States."

It asserts that the committee has engaged in a "deliberate effort to obscure the issues, to distort the facts, to harass and repress new ideas, to substitute fear for reason. . . . In place of a just and orderly method of procedure it has flagrantly violated the basic rules of fair play."

The reply describes the various activities and policies of the Guild in behalf of strengthening our democratic institutions; in seeking to help assure the availability of legal services to all Americans; to eliminate all forms of segregation and discrimination; to assure fair employment practices; to promote universal respect for human rights through the UN Declaration of Human Rights, and the UN Genocide Convention; to maintain unimpaired the vital substance of the Bill of Rights by opposing all efforts to restrain the free expression of opinion, and free association; to promote greater economic democracy by supporting the extension of social security coverage to all gainfully employed Americans with benefits adequate to provide for minimum needs, federal aid to education, fair labor standards, tax legislation equitably distributing the costs of government on the basis of ability to pay, etc.

### 'PARTY LINE'

Referring to the assertion that the Guild promulgated the Communist Party line, the Guild answers: "At a certain point our immediate policies and actions are similar to those of the Communist Party. So are the policies and actions of every other liberal or-

ganization. So, at times, are the policies and actions of the Republican, Democratic and other non-Communist parties.

"This does not mean that we support the Communist Party or that we support other doctrines held by the Communist Party. Our position is an independent one. But we will not be deterred from pursuing our objectives by the incidental fact of whether or not our position happens at any point to be similar to or dissimilar from that of anyone else. . . . The National Lawyers Guild is not a Communist organization, nor a Communist front organization, nor dominated by Communists. . . .

"Because the Guild is conscious of the necessity for freedom and decency in human affairs and the integrity of individuals, it unequivocally opposes authorization measures and practices and the doctrines and methods of authoritarianism. The Guild unreservedly rejects any abridgment of freedom of thought, speech, assembly, or worship, or any of the fundamental rights set forth in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, wherever such abridgment may occur, whether in the United States, the Soviet Union, or elsewhere."

Regarding the assertion that it has provided legal defense for Communists, the reply points out that the Guild has never defended any accused persons in litigation, but it has sought to assist the courts by filing briefs as friend of the court to discuss important constitutional questions without regard to the individuals who happen to be involved.

### RIGHTS OF COMMUNISTS

The reply declares, "Today it is most often the rights of Communists that are infringed. But the abridgment of the rights of Communists today becomes embodied in the law and constitutes the precedent for abridgment of the rights of other groups tomorrow. We have also frequently defended the legal rights of non-Communists. We propose to continue this policy. We will not abandon our defense or civil liberties merely because it subjects us to illogical and irresponsible charges from the Committee on Un-American Activities."

Analyzing "the undemocratic and Un-American methods by which the committee has sought to support its conclusions," the reply points to:

1) The failure of the commit-

## 22 Teachers Fired in Frisco in 'Loyalty' Test

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (FP). — Thirteen public school teachers in San Francisco and nine members of the San Francisco State College faculty have now been fired for refusing to take the state loyalty oath.

All are expected to take their cases to the courts, where other teachers have already brought action assailing the constitutionality of the law.

Among the teachers ousted was Marguerite Ellis, who had taught Spanish for 21 years and was within six months of retirement. Declining to sign, she charged the oath requirement was "in conflict with the fundamental rights of free speech and opinion guaranteed by our state and federal constitutions."

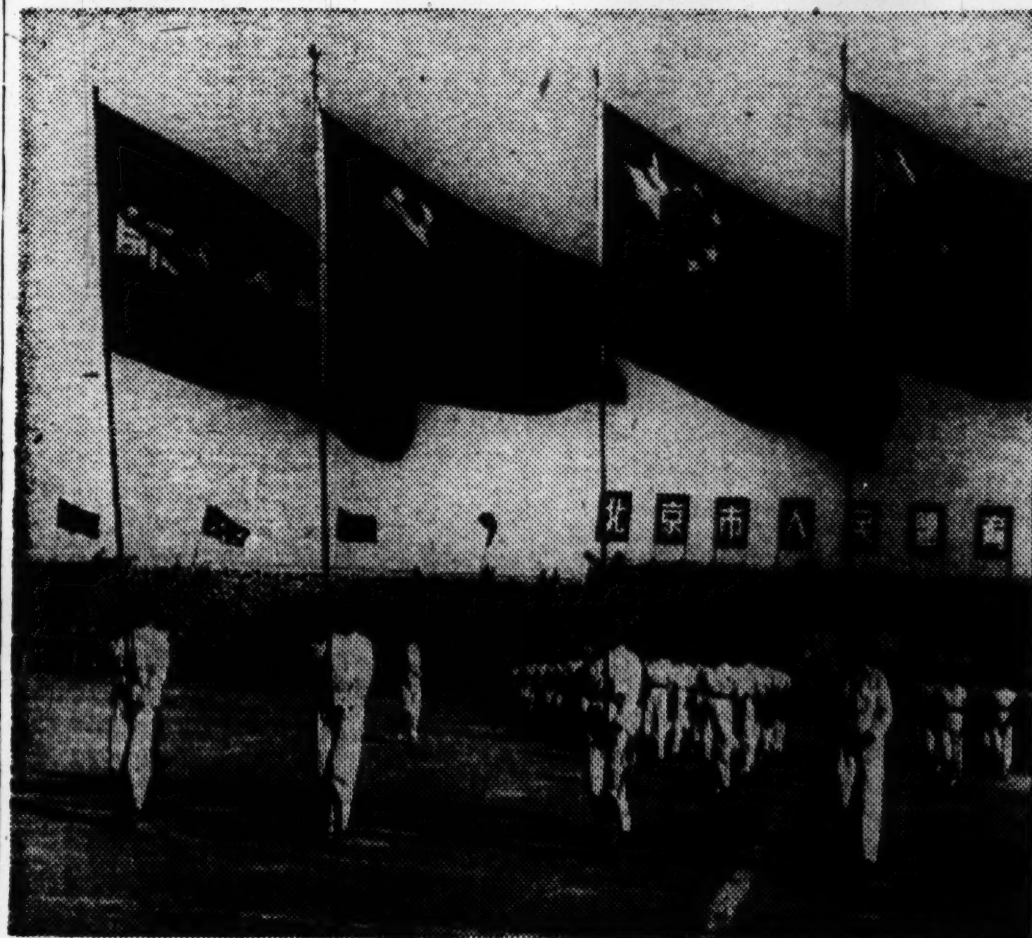
In addition to the state oath, faculty members at the University of California are required to sign a special oath ordered by the Board of Regents. Some 90 California U. faculty members have refused to sign the state oath, asserting it was not necessary since they had signed the university's own non-Communist statement.

Refusing to accept this, State Treasurer Thomas E. Kuchel has withheld their paychecks.

tee to appraise the actions of the Guild on their merits; (2) the in-temperate and one-sided nature of the report; (3) the omission of known facts relevant even under the committee's standards; (4) the misstatements of fact, misrepresentations and distortions, and unsupported generalizations contained in the report of the committee; (5) its constant references to Guild activities on the basis of news items appearing in the Daily Worker when the official publications and statements of the Guild, available to the committee are obviously the best source, and other newspapers covered substantially the same news items; (6) its employment of "guilt" by association; (7) its subjective and narrow standards of what is "subversive" which are so broad as to encompass any opposition to the committee's views, an opposition shared with the Guild by the whole liberal movement in the United States.



## Returning Youth Leader Hits Press Fables on China



Standard-bearers open giant athletic meet in Peking.

(Reprinted from late edition of yesterday's Daily Worker)

The youth of China stands firmly behind its government's efforts to achieve peace, Selma Weiss, Labor Youth League leaders said yesterday upon her return from a 40-day visit to that country.

"I went to 18 large cities, like Peking, Nanking, Harbin, Mukden, many towns and villages, and I found China's youth bursting with enthusiasm, eager for peace to build their newly liberated country," she said.

Miss Weiss, who is a member of the LYL National council and its national student secretary, was one of a delegation of 44 from 32 countries, that made the trip under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. She will relate her experiences at the LYL convention now in session.

Miss Weiss said the press here was distorting the truth about China. "I know much more about it than they do. I saw China with my own eyes," she declared.

She spoke to vast assemblages of Chinese youth at mass meetings that numbered over 1,112,000 young people. "I saw the spirit and enthusiasm of the Chinese and their young people," she said. "It was a liberated youth, breathing clean, fresh air."

"Wherever I went I felt the yearning for peace. They are determined to keep the peace, for which they feel they have already paid a heavy price. But they are prepared to resist any aggression with their lives."

Miss Weiss said the youth to

whom she spoke said they "would not only unmask the American militarists' crimes and lies by carrying out a campaign of enlightenment but would also actively support the People's Liberation army, increase production and study harder than ever."

She had met, she said, one of the two vice-mayors of Peking—a city of over three million—who was also chairman of the Democratic Youth League. He was just turning 30, she said. "It is the same all throughout China."

Miss Weiss said she spent a good part of her visit in the Northeast area and in most of Manchuria's large cities—Harbin, Mukden, Dairen.

She reported that the people were well and warmly clad in the cold areas, and "the stores were full of food."

The Liberation Army, she said, has set itself the task of helping transport food from those areas which had an abundant crop to others that had difficulties.

"Naturally," she concluded, "the youth, the people generally feel there is a great danger of war, and they know their government is doing everything possible to win the peace. But as far as the people are concerned, they told me everywhere, nobody will set foot on their soil, and they are ready to defend their borders."

The Chinese people, she added, feel the liberation of their country will not be completed until Tibet and Taiwan (Formosa) are freed.

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## An Interview with Victim of Puerto Rican Arrests



EUGENE CUEBAS ARBONA, Puerto Rican Youth Leader, being herded off to prison in San Juan after the recent Nationalist uprising. World wide protests later forced the release of Cuebas and his colleagues. Cuebas addressed the recent convention of the Labor Youth League in New York as a fraternal delegate from the Union of Puerto Rican Youth.

## The Real Causes of Puerto Rican 'Unrest'

By John Pittman

The Puerto Rican people are breaking away from the colonial government of Gov. Munoz-Marin, and Puerto Rican youth are in the forefront of this movement.

This is the word brought directly to the people of the United States by a Puerto Rican youth leader—directly from a prison cell, where he was held incommunicado along with hundreds of others caught up in the dragnet of Munoz Marin. He is 29-year-old Eugene Cuebas Arbona, a young man with the record of a veteran in battles for the freedom of his people from colonial rule.

Cuebas Arbona came to New York to attend the three day convention of the Labor Youth League as a fraternal delegate from the Union of Puerto Rican Youth, of which he is president. And what experiences he brought along to share with the young men and women of the United States. Militarization of U. S. youth, a major problem of the LYL convention? Cuebas Arbona said it was the biggest problem also of the Puerto Rican youth.

"The arbitrary sending of young Puerto Ricans to Korea," he said, "and the attempt of Munoz-Marin to foist his so-called 'Constitutional Law' on the people—these were the real causes of the Nationalists' recent resistance."

He said that although the particular actions which the resistance took were not supported by the people, the resistance itself was a manifestation of the growing will of the Puerto Rican people to fight for national independence. "It was dramatic manifestation of the desire of the people for freedom."

### SERVILE ROLE

Cuebas Arbona said that Munoz-Marin had offered General MacArthur 75,000 Puerto Rican youth to help suppress the Koreans and other Asian peoples. But this, he said, had alarmed thousands of mothers and women, and aroused them to protest to President Truman against the arbitrary conscription of their sons and husbands.

The youth leader recalled that under Spanish rule, there had been no forced military service. But under Washington's rule, the Puerto

Ricans are not consulted about their views or wishes. They are simply drafted, though they have nothing to say about the conduct of U. S. foreign or military affairs.

This conduct of U. S. military affairs in Puerto Rico itself follows the pattern of colonialism. Cuebas Arbona said that at the big U. S. bases in Puerto Rico, all the supervisory, senior positions of authority are held by officers from the United States, while Puerto Ricans are relegated to the subordinate, servile and labor roles.

Moreover, Cuebas Arbona pointed out that although there are some Puerto Rican officers in the Puerto Rican national guard and in the U. S. Army as well, there are no Negro Puerto Rican officers.

The youth leader added to this the information that so-called "racial discrimination" is a rare occurrence among the Puerto Ricans, but that racist ideas practices have been introduced into the country by whites from the United States. He said white chauvinism seeps into Puerto Rico through the school texts and the moving pictures. And he cited the case of the officials of the new Carriba Hilton Hotel, constructed partly with monies which the colonial government had collected in the form of taxes, refusing to admit dark skinned Puerto Ricans during the first months after its opening. When a member of the Puerto Rican legislature was insulted in this fashion, so many protests arose that the hotel management was forced to change its policy.

### UNION ORGANIZER

Cuebas Arbona has been working in the youth movement of Puerto Rico for two years, but before that, as a trade union official, dealt primarily with the economic problems of young workers. He has been an official of a union of agricultural workers, of workers on the San Juan Aqueduct Authority, and was a delegate to the Sept. 1947 founding convention of the Unidad General de Trabajadores (UGT), the principal organization of Puerto Rican workers.

He said the Puerto Ricans are especially bitter about the role of the AFL and CIO right wing labor

bureaucrats in their country. He called them the "principal agents of imperialism in the workers' movement."

### CULTURE SUPPRESSED

Cuebas Arbona discussed the economic and social conditions of young Puerto Rican at length. Young workers are the majority of the 250,000 unemployed today in the country. The so-called "war boom" has not affected conditions in Puerto Rico in the slightest. He said wages are 300 percent to 400 percent lower there than for equivalent work here. An agricultural worker, for instance, receives \$5 a week; on coffee plantations, 13 cents per hour; tobacco plantations 12 cents per hour. The average wage in Puerto Rico is \$13 weekly. A grammar school teacher receives from \$80 to \$100 monthly. At the same time, the cost of living in Puerto Rico is higher than

(Continued on Page 8)

## 2 Bishops to Talk at Parley Here To Defend the Bill of Rights

Two bishops, a farm leader and a top unionist are among the speakers scheduled to address sessions of the National Conference to Defend the Bill of Rights, which will be held at Pythian Plaza here next Saturday and Sunday.

The conference, called by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and sponsored by more than 125 well-known Americans, will seek to rally all sections of the American people to defend the rights of non-citizens and naturalized citizens particularly in the light of McCarran Law developments.

Speakers already scheduled are: The Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, retired Episcopal Bishop of Utah; Fred Stover, president, Farmers Union of Iowa; Bishop M. L. DeBerah of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carol King, general counsel of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Rockwell Yeast, artist and president of the International Workers Order;

## 'Might as Well Die Here as in Korea'

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—"We will not be intimidated," was the answer today of the renowned Negro scientist, Dr. Percy Julian, to racists who tried to burn down his home on Thanksgiving Eve.

Dr. Julian, discoverer of life-giving medications, announced that he would go on with his plans to move into his newly-purchased home in suburban Oak Park, Ill., even though it may cost him his life.

"This is it," he told a radio commentator, "we may as well die here as in Korea or anywhere else."

The 25-year-old home bought by Julian and his wife was almost completely prepared for occupancy when hoodlums broke in late Wednesday and did a thorough job of readying it to be burned to the ground. They splashed gasoline on the walls in every room. Just before they left in a car, they hurled a burning torch through one of the windows.

The breaking of the glass aroused one of the neighbors who called the fire department. Firemen arrived in time to stop any serious damage to the building.

The 51-year-old scientist was the first Negro to buy a home in the community. Dr. Julian purchased the property through an agent, and it was reported that the former owner was furious when he learned that the new occupant was to be a Negro.

The famed chemist has been an outspoken critic of the City Administration's racist policies in housing and came out strongly against the mob violence which has marked every movement of Negro families into formerly "restricted" neighborhoods.

Chosen "Man of the Year" in a Chicago newspaper poll last year, Dr. Julian appeared at a banquet in his honor and shocked some of his hosts by his vigorous denunciation of racist housing restrictions in Chicago.

## Labor Aid Asked For Martinsville 7

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27.—The support of Labor for the fight for the Martinsville Seven was sought by the Virginia Committee to Save the Martinsville Seven in a letter to the National Conference which will take place in Washington tomorrow and Wednesday.

Declaring that the fight to save these men is part of Labor's fight, the letter said:

"The attempt to legally lynch these men is part of the system of oppression of the Negro people that is Labor's worst enemy. It keeps the Negroes as a cheap labor group, resulting in low wages for all workers, white and Negro. This is particularly true in the South, where wages are lower than elsewhere, and constitutes a threat to wages in the rest of the country."

"The unity of Labor and the people is necessary for the advancement of all Americans."

"The Martinsville Seven are innocent victims of a system that helps the owners of industry extract more wealth from the sweat of the laboring man, Negro and white."

The Committee appealed to the labor conference to urge President Truman and Gov. Battle to act to

save the lives of the Martinsville Seven. They also asked that Mrs. Josephine Grayson, wife of one of the doomed men, mother of five small children be permitted to address the meeting.

A similar appeal had been made to the national CIO convention which met last week in Chicago.

Mrs. Grayson has recently made a speaking tour through the mid-west.

Similar support will be sought from the AFL.

## Postal Workers Demand Annual Wage Increase

The Joint Conference of Affiliated Postal Employees, representing more than 20,000 AFL post-office workers in New York, has called on Congress to up postal pay \$630 a year.

The action was taken by the newly elected executive board, which voted to send a delegation to Washington as soon as Congress reconvenes. House and Senate leaders will be visited along with Congressmen and urged to press for speedy passage of the wage increase legislation.

Conference president David Silvergleid backed the argument for wage boosts by charging that the present average pay of \$3,300 doesn't permit as high a standard of living as a postal worker enjoyed in 1939, when his annual wage was \$2,000.

Figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, he said, bear out this assertion.

The lower classified postal employee, he declared, must carry the heaviest burden of current mounting living costs. Most of them are veterans of World War II at present employed as substitutes on an hourly basis or on the lowest regular annual salary grade of \$2,670.

Among the objectives of the conference, he said, is granting to veterans of credit for all time served in World War II in computing their salaries.



## Of Things to Come Truth Breaks Out About Negro GIs

By John Pittman

IF MACARTHUR'S COMMAND has been suppressing the truth about Negro troops in Korea, how can anyone be sure they're not hiding facts about a lot of things—for instance, the number of casualties, the actual perpetrators of atrocities, in fact, the cause of the entire situation in Korea?

When this newspaper first received the report that a number of Negro soldiers were seen in Tokyo under heavy guard, we checked at the Pentagon in Washington. It was a lie, the Pentagon spokesman told our Washington correspondent. No word of such a thing had been received in Washington from General MacArthur. Hence, our report simply couldn't be anything but a lie!

Now the facts have come to light. Our report was true. The Negro war correspondents' reports of wholesale arrests and courts martial of Negro troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment were true. The convicted Negro GIs themselves have written that they were framed and given doses of Dixie lynch-justice. And the special "investigator" appointed by General Kean of the 25th Infantry Division to press charges of "running" against the Negro soldiers is a white supremacist South Carolina Captain with a long-standing grudge against Negroes, having been given a hiding by one whom he addressed as "n—r."

THE FACTS SHOW that either MacArthur suppressed the truth, or the Pentagon spokesman deliberately lied. Now comes Afro-American correspondent Jimmy Hicks back from the war to tell the real story behind the frameup of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Jr.

The Afro-American introduces Hicks' tale with an introduction which says Hicks "lifts lid on story he was ordered not to print." Hicks tells how he was given the run-around by the Judge Advocate General authorities in Korea, and deliberately misled so he could not attend the trial of Gilbert and report it.

Hicks goes on to say that he was informed by an aide of General Kean, the commanding officer of the 25th Infantry Division of which the 24th Regiment is a part, that Gen. Kean "would appreciate it if the correspondents did not attend the trials or write anything about them."

And Hicks explains that "although the Army insisted it did not have censorship, the quickest way to be shipped out of Korea was to go against the wishes or desires of a general." Hicks says he decided not to report the trial, but to sit in on it. But he was prevented from doing even this by the misleading directions given him.

Now the General Kean mentioned by Hicks is the same general who said that he intended to get a death verdict for Gilbert if it was the last thing he did. And Hicks puts his finger on the question when he says that "to single out Lt. Gilbert and attempt to make an example of him (and I am sure that is simply what the Army tried to do) is almost a crime in itself."

The Afro-American correspondent cites a number of facts already generally known: of "white officers who shot themselves in the foot," of a "white captain who ran off and left his men," of "a white field artillery unit which went away and left all its guns." Yet, none of these was singled out. MacArthur's command picked on a Negro, and then tried to cover up this chauvinistic crime.

A REVIEW AND RECONSIDERATION of the entire Korean situation is therefore in order by the entire American people, but especially by the Negro leaders who accepted at face value the explanation of the Korean fighting which has been given by MacArthur and his fellow liars in Washington.

For instance, the atrocity tales peddled by MacArthur and the corps of grovelling newsmen in Korea have been exploded several times. This paper has pointed out that the real purpose for fabricating them was to hide the colossal brutalities against the Korean people by MacArthur. Here's a report to the N. Y. Daily Compass by its correspondent N. Harry Smith, dated Nov. 22: "In reprisal for the deaths of five GIs whose advance patrol had been ambushed, U. S. tanks, planes and artillery today obliterated the village of Tuom-ni. The command was to level the village and leave no trace. The command was executed to the letter."

Lidice—all over again! Was the word of the Nazis who destroyed Lidice worth a grain of salt? And if not, how much credence should be given the word of the destroyers of Tuom-ni?

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



## Letters from Readers

### 2 Names Omitted

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Nov. 22 issue of the Daily Worker carried an editorial headed "Contempt Tyranny Victims." Mentioned in it are the case of Eugene Dennis, the Anti-Fascist Committee and the Hollywood Ten, as the first of those 'contempt' cases.

Two central cases of a similar nature, early on the agenda of the Un-American Committee, were omitted. They are the cases of Rev. Richard Morford, execu-

tive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who will be released from prison at the end of this month, and George Marshall of the Civil Rights Congress, and a member of the board of the NCASF as well, who completed sentence a few months ago. We do believe that these two very important cases should be kept in mind when mentioning the others.

BERT JAHR, Director  
New York City Division,  
National Council of  
American-Soviet Friendship

## Press Roundup

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM tells Gen. Marshall and Gen. Bradley that they are talking too much. Bradley told the American people the other day that the nation is without adequate military strength except for atom bombs. The W-T wants the generals to rush Congress into appropriating more funds so that this "woeful" situation ends.

THE POST, instead of welcoming the Chinese UN delegates, invites them to tour New York City in order to become disillusioned with Mao's beliefs. Should the delegates visit Chinatown, whose population density and housing is among the worst in the city? Or should they go to Harlem to see how another minority is treated?

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey holds that the 82nd Congress "is certain to be no better (than an 81st)—from the standpoint of legislative acts that increase the prospect of peace abroad and the better life for more citizens at home—and in certain respects it is certain to be worse." He urged that all those interested in advancing democracy at home and peace abroad "must labor to achieve the maximum result, despite the unfavorable condition of the retiring Congress."

THE NEWS rushes to the defense of J. Edgar Hoover, fearful that his prestige may topple even the slightest as a

result of the new book "The Federal Bureau of Investigation" which exposes the FBI head. The News sees it all as a Truman "plot."

THE TIMES is disturbed by the slowness of Europe to fall into its junior partner role for U. S. imperialism's plot against the progressive world. In an attempt to cover up its own war incitations, the Times says gratuitously: "It can only be hoped that the plans of the Kremlin will leave Europe and the Atlantic community enough time to reconcile their differences." Apparently the Times does not really believe it's "big bad wolf" fairy tales about the "Kremlin" else why should its alleged "plans" leave time for them to be defeated.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN sees the world's ills stemming from the fact that we didn't make Japan and Germany "Satellites."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE maintains that the "core of the Far Eastern problem is still China, and while that problem remains, the discussion of peripheral problems (like a Japanese treaty) will be unreal. While this does not forbid the United States from making arrangements with Japan, which would have much the same effect as a peace treaty, it does leave a final settlement in suspension."

## World of Labor

By  
George  
Morris

### Murray Clarifies The CIO's Policy

CHICAGO

THERE WAS ONE DEBATE on the floor of the CIO's convention here. It was over a resolution approving Tennessee Valley Authority-type projects which in past convention received formal approval without discussion. This time the delegation of the Utility Workers Union was on the warpath against it.

When the resolution came up, Joseph Fisher and William Pachler, respectively president and secretary-treasurer of the union, argued they were opposed to the proposed purchase of private utilities by the government. In fact they charged that collective bargaining is a mockery for workers on power projects owned by the government, strikes are banned, and the union has been able better to represent the interests of the workers with private companies.

Supporters of the resolution hit back at charges that TVA's are "socialism," noted that many states ban strikes in utilities anyway, and that no infringement on private enterprise was intended. But the Utility Union's delegates stood firm. Finally Philip Murray spoke, and as he rambled on at much length, there still wasn't a visible change at the utility table—not until he said:

"If they (the U.W.U.) have any disagreement with this convention about what should be done with respect to this matter, after the convention has acted upon it, in the exercise of their rights as an affiliate of this organization, they can appeal before any Congressional committee and say anything they want. That's their business. Nobody is bound or gagged in these matters."

"The only determination that we have made with respect to policies of that description was confined to the issue of Communism, but in a matter of policy such as this we are not going to gag people, and nobody has ever been gagged in this organization. If we did not enjoy the freedom and the right to speak out about these issues I don't believe we'd have an organization."

IN SHORT, on the issues Murray calls "Communism," as was done on the Marshall Plan and endorsement of Truman, the affiliates are forced to apply CIO convention decisions, on pain of expulsion. On anything else the unions can do and say anything they like.

What's the background to the dispute over TVA. The leaders of the Utility union, especially Fisher and Pachler, headed the union in New York Consolidated Edison when it was a company outfit. They fought bitterly both the AFL and CIO when efforts were made to organize the workers. They were finally admitted into the CIO with an assurance by Murray of their autonomous right to run the union as they like.

The first act of Fisher-Pachler et al, was to call first a convention of the union at which they enacted a constitution that is so reactionary that it barred Communists even from membership in the union, the only union to do so in the CIO. The union continued to operate in the spirit of company unionism and periodically, as in the past, joined the companies at rate hearings in Albany and other state capitals.

In the past year the Utility Workers Union's leaders extended their united front to a national scale with the big utilities, and they went to far as to run full-page ads showing their unity with the power interests against government ownership and TVA's.

In the recent political campaign the U.W.U. leaders broke CIO lines to support Impellitteri for Mayor of New York and Dewey's state ticket.

WHAT FISHER AND PACHLER were most fearful of is this: that they, too, would be required to toe the CIO's line on TVA as others were on "Communism." That would make it illegal for them to carry out their united front with the power interests. But when Murray assured them that in their case there would be no "gag" and they could say anything they like at congressional or rate hearings, everything changed.

Fisher then rose and said that in view of the assurance given by Murray, he urges support of the resolutions, and the "unity" of the CIO was saved once more. The policy of the CIO is now "clarified." CIO affiliates have no right of political conscience and have no right to view international affairs as they see fit. But they have a full autonomy to have company unions and united fronts with the most reactionary interests.

**COMING: The Big Tax Swindle . . . by Bernard Burton . . . in the weekend Worker**



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## The 'Foreign Agent' Hoax

SINCE ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRATH cannot find a single iota of real evidence to prove his fraudulent charge that the Communist Party is a "foreign agent," he simply has DECREED this is a fact which Americans will challenge at their peril.

McGrath has nothing whatsoever to prove this Nazi-style caricature of the working-class party based on socialism and international solidarity with other working classes. He therefore has created a new political crime in the United States — the crime of holding "foreign agent opinions."

WHAT ARE "FOREIGN AGENT" opinions? Those which agree with Winston Churchill that we must prepare for war against the Soviet Union in alliance with a new German fascist army? Oh, no! That is a patriotic opinion which puts you in the most respectable company in Washington.

Is it a "foreign agent" opinion when John Foster Dulles agreed with Hitler and ranted against President Roosevelt's policy of curbing the Hitler-Tokyo aggression in alliance with the Soviet Union? Oh, no! That pro-Axis view is now the official view. Is it a "foreign agent's" opinion to agree with Hitler that "Communism" must be wiped out by force?

It seems that only a "consistent"—or even an "occasional"—agreement with the views of the Soviet Union, or with any working-class political parties overseas proves that one is a "foreign agent."

The New York Times tries in vain to straddle the stark fact that it is by political opinions, and by political opinions alone, that the McCarran-McGrath register-or-prison decree is cracking down on the entire American people.

According to the Times, it is not the "frequency" or even the "constancy" with which the American Communists agree with the opinions of the Soviet people which makes them criminals and "foreign agents." To admit that would be to admit what the McCarran-McGrath thought-controllers want to hide.

The Times therefore has invented a new definition of "conspiracy" and "foreign agent." The Times argues that it is not that the Communists agree with the opinions of the Soviet peoples, but that they "conspire" to agree with these opinions!

NOT EVEN IN Alice in Wonderland has logic and honest reasoning taken such a beating as this.

You can agree constitutionally all you like with the Soviet Union's policy for outlawing the A-bomb, for seating China in the UN, and for a sitting down at the table for a post-war peace settlement. But beware of "conspiring" to hold any of these "foreign agent" opinions!

Does the Times expect any sane American citizens to swallow this tortuous distinction?

THE COMMUNISTS TEST all policies and programs by one and only one question—WILL IT HELP AMERICA AND ITS PEOPLE?

The man is not living who can prove that a single policy of the Soviet Union's supported by the American Communists was ever directed against the welfare, security, or safety of the American people, or that the reason for supporting it was any other than the defense of America and its welfare.

This goes for the policy of collective security against the fascist Axis. It goes for the German-Soviet non-aggression pact which gave the Soviet people time to prepare against the Munich-inspired war cooked up between Hitler, Chamberlain, and the pro-fascist circles in the U. S. A. typified by Herbert Hoover and Dulles. It goes now for the policy of outlawing the A-bomb and establishing a post-war peace settlement. The McCarran-McGrath decree would enforce the foreign policy of Big Business as a matter of law and police force.

The "foreign agent" tag has been used for more than 100 years against every advanced, progressive American social movement, from Jefferson's party, through the rise of the AFL and CIO, to the present-day peace movement. The outright repeal of these Nazi-model decrees is a life and death matter for American democracy. The Times' lame defense only confirms it the more.

LET'S MAKE IT COME TRUE



## The History of Imperialist Intervention in Tibet

By S. Murray-Smith

Telepress

TODAY SOLDIERS of the Chinese People's Liberation Army are scaling the passes and traversing the plateaus of Tibet. The chorus of imprecations from the press of the capitalist world has not shaken the determination of the Chinese Government to

conclude the liberation of the whole of the Chinese mainland immediately. Reports from Peking tell us of the glad reception of the liberation forces by the oppressed serfs of this backward land.

It has ben to the interest of imperialism to pretend, for the past half century, that Tibet is a remote, "independent" country. In actual fact it has long been a pawn of imperialist ambitions.

Throughout the 19th century, British secret agents, acting from bases in Northern India, penetrated Tibet on a number of occasions. In the aggressive surge of British imperialism which marked the turn of the century, a small army, disguised as a "military mission," marched to Lhasa and forced a "treaty" on the administration there in 1904. From the early 18th century Tibet had been part of Chinese territory, with Chinese residents in Lhasa. The Chinese government, presented with this fait accompli and itself in a weak and divided state, had no option but to ratify this "treaty." By it both China and Britain agreed not to "annex" Tibetan territory; China agreed to permit no other foreign powers to interfere in Tibet, over which she retained suzerainty.

### BRITISH INTRIGUES

Not surprisingly, in 1907, one year after this agreement, Britain nevertheless concluded an agreement with Czarist Russia creating "spheres of interest" in the country. This followed a similar deal over the carcass of Persia. When the Manchu dynasty fell in China in 1911, groups in Lhasa expelled the Chinese representatives there.

Nevertheless, Sun Yat-sen on more than one occasion reminded the world that Tibet is Chinese soil. Although there were no direct representatives of Chinese authority at Lhasa until 1934, Chinese influence remained paramount in the eastern part of the country.

The intrigues of the British continued. In 1914, talks were held between the Chinese government and the British at Simla. Britain, while recognizing once more Chinese

suzerainty, and admitting the right of the Chinese authorities to garrison Lhasa, nevertheless attempted to maneuver the Chinese into recognizing "zones" dividing Tibet. Although intimated, this convention was repudiated by the Chinese government and never ratified.

However, any concession as valuable as this was to the British could not be allowed to evaporate. In 1921, Lord Curzon, who had dispatched the 1904 Expedition, informed the Chinese government that the British government considered the convention binding. Anthony Eden re-emphasized this in 1943 when he sent a memorandum to T. V. Soong stating that Britain "agreed" to recognize Eastern Tibet as part of China, on the condition that the Chinese government did not "compete with British interests in Lhasa."

From 1904 onwards, British agents in Tibet—the Dalai Lama himself came under strong British pressure and encouragement to resist the Chinese authorities—were directed by a political officer stationed at Sikim. In 1936, a British mission went to Lhasa. Even after the formation of the Indian government this officer remained an Englishman, and so highly do the British prize their influence in Tibet that they have insisted that the head of the Indian Mission in Lhasa be an Englishman.

A recent indication of the determination of the British to maintain their position in Tibet was the refusal of the British government to issue visas to Tibetan representatives who wished to travel to Peking via Hong Kong, to discuss relations with the Chinese government.

### TRAIN TIBETANS

The British have always taken care that certain chosen Tibetans should receive military training in the British staff colleges of Quetta and Dehra Dun. One of these puppets is Dzasa Yuthok, trained by the British at Quetta, who is at present in India.

American interest in Tibet has expended since the war, and last year the Wall Street propagandist and adventurer, Lowell

PRAGUE.

Thomas, undertook a journey to Lhasa, with the blessing and assistance of the State Department, and had "consultations" with the Dalai Lama on the question of American military assistance.

Following this, in May of this year, a group of American officers arrived in India to supervise the transportation of war material to Tibet. The arms were to be taken in sealed railway cars to Darjeeling and from thence to Lhasa, where they were to be distributed to monasteries and to the army. It is not known how much material has actually arrived in Tibet, but recent reports indicate that at least considerable quantities of small arms have been supplied. The agreement for the right to transport arms over Indian territory was negotiated directly between Nehru and Henderson, the US Ambassador in New Delhi.

### TIMES' HYPOCRISY

No one, perhaps, will ever know the full history of British intrigue in Tibet. But even these facts are enough to fill us with wonder at the hypocrisy of the British ruling class when the London Times writes (July 29, 1950) that the "happy" Tibetans should be "allowed to enjoy" their "independence."

How "happy" are the Tibetans? Tibet, a country of 465,000 square miles and of some 5,000,000 people, is a feudal theocracy of the most primitive kind. One-half of the whole revenue is absorbed by the lamaseries, and one-quarter by the nobility.

There are more than 3,000 monasteries, with a priesthood of one quarter of the population. The lamaseries own two-thirds of the country's cultivable land, free from a rent which if levied would amount to some 800,000 pounds sterling.

The vast mass of the unfortunate Tibetan people are sunk deep in serfdom, dirt and misery, committed to the support of a vast parasitic class.

The Tibetan people have long been stirring under these oppressive circumstances. In the feudal conditions prevailing, it

(Continued on Page 10)





A  
Better  
World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

### Their Deeds Belie Their Words

THE YEAR 1950 HAS BEEN bedeviled for the American people—their peace and liberties endangered—by McCarthy, McCarran and MacArthur. Now comes McGrath to complete the fascist picture. He is the Attorney General who said the McCarran Act would not work. He represents President Truman, is a member of his Cabinet, working under his orders.

President Truman in his veto message objected to the bill as follows: "It would require the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation to waste immense amounts of time and energy attempting to carry out its unworkable registration provisions." McGrath has now begun the wasting of time and money in the instrument of a voluminous complaint drawn up by him and presented to the Board set up under the Act, demanding that the Communist Party register under this law.

This is Mr. McGrath's second attempt to enforce a law which President Truman characterized as "a long step towards totalitarianism" and "it would put the Government of the United States in the thought control business. Apparently McGrath wants to try out the 'vast powers to harass all of our citizens in the exercise of their right of free speech,' which Mr. Truman said this bill would give Government officials. His first attack was on the foreign-born, his second attack is against the Communists.

Who will be next? All who speak for peace, the rights of labor, and the Negro people?

IF THE ADMINISTRATION is really sincere in its opposition to this law, it would be logical to take it before the federal courts for a judgment of its constitutionality, before attempting to enforce it, before (to use President Truman's words again) "we make a mockery of the Bill of Rights and of our claim to stand for freedom in the world." Would it not be more consistent and less double talk to send a message to the incoming Congress that it is unworkable, undemocratic and illegal because Congress has no power to make such a law which nullifies the Bill of Rights?

President Truman skirted all around the question of unconstitutionality because, if he admitted this to be true, he and Mr. McGrath as government officials sworn to uphold the constitution would be bound NOT to enforce it, as Jefferson refused to enforce the Alien and Sedition Acts of his day.

INSTEAD, THE Communist Party got a message from Mr. McGrath. Two copies of the complaint were sent to New York addressed to the attention of William Z. Foster, Gus Hall and the National Committee of the Communist Party by air mail, special delivery and registered mail. A carrier stoolpigeon would be more appropriate!

It was a huge envelope, looking like an enlarged calendar for 1951. And indeed it is that—a time table for fascism in the U.S.A. starting in true Hitlerian style with the big lie accusing all Communists of being agents of Moscow. No more than it succeeded in Germany, Italy or Japan, will it succeed here in our country. Mr. McGrath has joined that unholy and despised trinity, well remembered by the people.

The appeal of the eleven Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act at the Foley Square trial is on the calendar to be argued before the Supreme Court on Dec. 4. McGrath has already indicated that he will personally argue the Government's case for the constitutionality of those thought-control provisions of the Smith Act under which they were tried. Now he asks that the same officials of the Party be cited simultaneously before the McCarran Board on a similar set of charges couched in new language. There it was advocacy of Marxism-Leninism, which he defined as "force and violence." Now it is "foreign agent." Even before the Supreme Court gives its decision, the Foley Square indictment is a part of the McCarran Act in its preamble, and has been written into the law of the land.

WHAT WAS THEN AN alleged conspiracy is now declared by law as a statement of facts, without waiting for the Court to act. How can an Administrative Board supersede the Supreme Court? In fact, rushing this registration business now smacks of trying to influence or prejudice the Court in its decision. It smacks of contempt of court to ordinary folks. It's like a patient being operated on by two doctors at the same time—and an exploratory operation, at that—for the same alleged disease.

If Mr. McGrath is so cocksure of his complaint now as presented to this political board, to act as judge and jury, why did he not present it at any time under existing laws? Why not before the regular law enforcing bodies during the past 31 years of the C. P.'s existence? Because there is no such "evidence" except the mouthings of stool pigeons, renegades, and the paid agents of his own department, not even enough to present it to a Foley Square jury or a hand-picked, blue ribbon Grand Jury.

Thought-control was easier to put over because of books, papers, documents, etc., to impress a politically illiterate jury. But when you accuse Communists of being "foreign agents," a copy of the historical 100 years old Communist Manifesto will not suffice as evidence, Mr. McGrath. To even start requires the trappings of fascism—an administrative political investigation board that for the first time in our country's history summons a political party for its political views and will probably throw its members and leaders and when they attempt to defend themselves and the Bill of Rights. That's in the law, too.

Incidentally, Mr. McGrath, the line about "agreeing with a foreign state," could also apply politically to Catholics, since the Pope is the head of a foreign state, his representatives here and elsewhere report regularly to Rome, and a common political policy is carried out all over the world. To say, as Catholics do, "that's because the Pope is right," must grant to others the right to agree with what they believe to be right, too—peace, for instance, or Socialism, no matter who expresses it anywhere, throughout the whole wide world. Too bad our own government could not be sufficiently right for everybody in the world to agree with it.

# Labor Spokesman at UN Charges U. S. Harassment

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 27 (ALN).—Continuing harassment by U. S. and British authorities was charged here in an interview with Allied Labor News by George Fischer, head of the Social and Economic Department of the 70 million-member World Federation of Trade Unions and WFTU consultant attached to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, who has finally arrived at Lake Success after having been confined to Ellis Island, shipped back to Paris and ordered "permanently excluded from the U. S."

Reaching here after renewed trouble with police who seemed to regard both his person and belongings as dangerous, Fischer immediately presented a plan for Korean relief and rehabilitation which called for Korean independence, full participation of Korean and world labor in all work undertaken and restoration of union rights and freedom within that country.

Talking to ALN after finally getting to UN headquarters with the aid of many delegations which protested his previous exclusion, Fischer told how British police held him for three hours at the London airfield before he could proceed on his way and tied and sealed his valise there "as though I could flood Britain with dangerous documents on my stop-over." When he arrived in New York, Fischer said further, the valise could not be found and he received it, with the securing cord broken and retied only two days later.

The excuse given by Trans-World Airlines to UN officials who took up the matter was that the valise had "missed a plane," Fischer said, but that could not be the case since TWA had no new plane

coming in between the day of his arrival and the time he got the bag back. Asked whether anything was missing from what the governments of two countries appear to have regarded as an extremely menacing piece of luggage, Fischer said: "I don't know because my wife packed my clothes."

Using statements and figures from U. S. sources, including statements by government officials and such persons as former Oregon CIO state secretary Stanley Earl, who served as ECA adviser in

Korea, Fischer contended that American control of South Korean economy even before the war had led to the closing down of 80 percent of the factories there and unemployment in excess of three million. By contrast, he said, North Korean industry, much of which is now destroyed by U. S. bombing, expanded constantly, improved living standards and ended joblessness. This proved, he said in his presentation to the UN body, that Korea could not be rebuilt for her own people's benefit if foreigners controlled her economy.

## Causes of Puerto Rican 'Unrest'

(Continued from Page 5)  
in the United States.

The forcible instruction of the Puerto Rican children and youth in English, and the suppression of Spanish, he called "an attempt to destroy the culture of our people."

Before 1948, when a popular upsurge in the country forced the Washington government to grant the people's desire for their own self-rule, Puerto Rican children were not even taught that their countrymen had wrested from Spain, before the arrival of U. S. troops in 1898, a charter of full autonomy. This fact, which would have enabled them to compare that achievement with their present situation under U. S. imperialist domination, was deliberately suppressed.

Cuebas Arbona was bitter about his jail experience. Together with about 800 other Puerto Ricans in the same area, he was crowded

into improvised cells, fed on rice, beans and stale bread, and denied any contact with lawyers or family. With five other cell-mates he went on a hunger strike, which in five days forced the government to release him.

Arrests of Nationalists, Independentistas and other people are continuing, he said, and Munoz-Marin is still trying to frame the Communist Party. He said a Communist youth leader is still in prison, having been arrested and held without warrant.



## PICKEM'

(Continued from Back Page)

ly promising to get one and send it in by people who couldn't work it in one week. Also, thanks to the very many who noted they were sorry but already subscribed (get that friend, shopmate and school-mate!) to those who didn't have the ready cash et al.

NOTES. One of the two who sent along a sub on the "Pick a REAL WINNER" blank noted, "The paper is a good paper. It's about time I do good picking!" . . . John Wilson of the Bronx writes, "Although we cannot deny the contributions of the standouts in the backfield, the American people must realize, through the increased struggles of progressives, that the final victory depends upon the strength, courage and endurance of those who hold the line. Here's to better Pickems at the polls."

A City College picker says "I have three classmates who disagree with the paper and won't buy it, but after reading your excellent preview of the City basketball team, which no other paper even came close to for real full information, they want me to show them the sports page whenever there is something on the team. Maybe that's a start. Keep up the marvelous articles on basketball."

So that's it for 1950 folks. Thanks to all who tried their luck, including the many hundreds who never got their name in the paper but kept trying. It was a lot of fun. A special note of thanks as we close the Derby to Stephen Kanner of Labor Youth League for voluntary hard work in coming up here Sunday afternoons to wade for hours through coupons, help which made this year's Derby possible.

Build the paper of peace and progress and next year we'll have the biggest and best Pickem Derby ever!

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## Bankers

(Continued from Page 2)  
them to break the law again. . . . And the mildness of this restraining order depends solely on Judge Medina who sits alone in the case without any jury. This is the same Medina who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from the Wall Streets interests now involved in this trial.

Attorney Sonnett, who fixed up this deal, was loaned to the Government early in the war by the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachary & Reindel, which represents the big Dillon, Read house that financed Germany for so long.

Sonnett had been with this law firm, which has offices at 63 Wall St., since 1933.

### FAST PROMOTIONS

The Dillon, Read & Co. lawyer was rapidly promoted in Washington, where the former Dillon, Read president, James V. Forrestal, was first Undersecretary of the Navy and later Secretary of Defense.

By 1946, Attorney John W. Sonnett was an Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-labor prosecutions under the Taft-Hartley law.

Sonnett's biggest anti-labor job under the Truman administration was the prosecution of the United Mine Workers of America for daring to strike for better wages and working conditions. He got Judge Goldsborough to fine the United Mine Workers \$3,500,000, with an additional \$10,000 fine for UMW president, John L. Lewis.

The Dillon, Read lawyer-on-leave was next put in charge of the administration's phony anti-trust "prosecutions" by Attorney General Tom Clark, a former oil trust lobbyist.

But here no \$3,500,000 fines were being considered.

### TAKES OVER

John W. Sonnett became head of the Anti-trust Division in May, 1947, after a long investigation of the monopolist practices of Dillon, Read & Co. and other investment banking houses and insurance companies had been completed.

The investigation had been undertaken under the pressure of little business men, and also of some fairly large bankers who were frozen out of the money trust's deals.

A Government complaint against the bankers had already been drawn up when Sonnett came in. But the Dillon, Read lawyer-on-leave didn't like this complaint when he looked it over. And he admitted in a statement to Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) later that an "improved complaint," as he called it, was drafted under his direction.

Cyrus Eaton, the Cleveland banker, who sometimes quarrels with Wall Street, had some caustic comment to make on the Dillon, Read lawyer's role in "softening" this complaint under which the bankers are being tried.

Eaton made his comments before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power on Nov. 10, 1949.

Referring bitterly to the collusion between the prosecutors and the defendant bankers, he said:

"Unbelievable as it may seem . . . the 17 [defendant banking] houses . . . had a hand in determining the form of the suit against themselves."

Eaton added:  
". . . Sonnett sat on the suit [against the bankers] as long as

he could and when finally ordered . . . to proceed with it, toned it down as much as he could. A short time later Sonnett returned to his old [law] firm to participate in the defense of the 17 houses against which he had filed suit."

Sonnett later formally denied that he would take any part in the bankers' defense in this case. But he admitted to the House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler, that his law firm was counsel for Dillon, Read & Co. long before he joined it in 1933 and that it is still the same bankers' counsel today.

And the conclusion that the Department of Justice and the accused bankers planned the whitewashing of the money trust years ago seems pretty plain.

## Rev. Fauntleroy

(Continued from Page 3)

better than the British and they enjoy more liberties than the people in the United States."

Part of this was due to the fact, he explained, that they produce their own goods with their own materials and are not forced to buy from the United States at exorbitant prices.

"It was remarkable to see in the midst of all the devastation of Poland that Warsaw is a city of hope. Even though 97 percent of its buildings were ruined, they are building the most beautiful city. And the workers are volunteering to build their city."

### DISPELS DISTORTIONS

Many distortions about the Soviet Union were also dispelled, he stressed. Americans have been led to believe that the Soviet government is godless "yet it was the Russian Church that spoke for peace at the Congress. Its plea is stronger than any similar plea in the United States."

His trip "reassured him that hundreds of millions are working for peace and held a potential power far more forceful than the atomic stockpiles our government can produce." The day of colonialism is over, Fauntleroy said confidently.

"There will be no peace until all men enjoy the same rights despite their place of origin," he continued. "Freedom is the ultimate goal of the 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States also. No freedom or liberty will exist here so long as this enslavement exists."

Fauntleroy and his son left for California last night.

## Cleveland

(Continued from Page 2)

ful lack of leadership by the mayor demands his resignation."

"The workers, unable to get to the factories, should have been hired by the city to remove snow. Such an action would have had the double effect of meeting the emergency and taking care of the financial needs of the people."

The Communist Party also proposed that unions raise with the corporations proposals for a bonus to cover the period of unemployment.

The crisis has not passed yet. Snow is falling again. And a sudden thaw would flood the city.

Meanwhile, black markets in milk and other necessities are flourishing without interference by the national guard or the police who did not put in an appearance until Saturday evening.

In a housing project in the heart of the Negro community, there was no heat from Friday until Saturday afternoon and residents were hard put for food. The police response was "we can't do anything."

First local bus lines to open were those from the suburbs to the downtown areas. Some out of the city bus lines resumed but every Cleveland street car was stalled.

If the storm does not abate a serious problem will arise with the exhaustion of food store stocks.

## Deportation

(Continued from Page 2)

time she signed the questionnaire that it might be used against her in a deportation proceeding.

### USES STOOLIE

Hearing Examiner Laurance Parr called as his star witness the professional anti-labor stoolpigeon Paul Crouch, who claimed he had seen Miss Gannett at Young Communist League and Communist Party meetings from 1927 to 1942.

Parr filed new charge against Miss Gannett, asserting she violated the McCarran Law by membership in the Communist Party prior to, during and since her arrival in the U. S. Miss Gannett came to the U. S. with her family as a child.

The case was adjourned until 9:30 a.m., Dec 18.

Deportation hearings are scheduled to be held today, tomorrow and Thursday at Immigration headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave.

Harry Yaris, of the Diamond Workers Union and one of the Ellis Island 17, will be first to face the hearing officer at 9:30 this morning.

Claudia Jones, secretary of the national women's commission of the Communist Party, also one of Ellis Island 17, faces her deportation "trial" at the Columbus Ave. headquarters at 1:30 p.m. today. Scheduled for a hearing at the same time is Frank Fleer, New York business man.

## Korea

(Continued from Page 3)

a U. S. 9th Corps spokesman said. The penetration was estimated variously at 12 to 20 miles in two days.

To the left of the 25th Division the 35th Regimental Combat Team gave up some three miles to a line west of Ipsok.

On the right wing of the 25th, a unit battled all day in the area of Majong, and the fight raged unabated at dusk. A spokesman for the 1st Corps said the situation there is "critical."

In Seoul, Syngman Rhee said yesterday that the "precarious situation" in North Korea ruled out any possibility of an early election.

## Communist '11'

(Continued from Page 2)

very ironic, when one considers the fact that the lawyers now face jail and disbarment because of contempt citations Judge Medina for this same conduct of the trial, and the Supreme Court itself has refused to review charges of Judge Medina's misconduct of the trial.

At the same time, the court denied the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild permission to submit briefs supporting the 11's attack on the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

Justice Tom Clark did not participate in any of these court decisions, the court announced.

## Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

York. No one, they noted, had inquired as to their political beliefs or affiliations since they crossed the Soviet border.

The delegation represents diverse religious, political and social strata, but "no one here asked us do you now or have you ever belonged, etc.," one Chicago delegate, Yolanda Hall, said with a smile.

"Dr. Roberts said in conclusion that he was glad the Soviet Union was carrying out Section Nine of the Warsaw Congress declaration, which calls for interchange of people and cultural relations between people of the different countries, as evidenced by the invitation to the Americans for this visit.

# Charge Coast Guard With Union Busting

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The blacklist, shape-up and waterfront racketeering are being ushered in by the government's "screening" regulations, two West Coast union presidents told the Coast Guard today.

In hearings conducted by Coast Guard officials before formal imposition of the "screening" orders, Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's Union, and Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, warned that longshoremen and seamen would fight this new threat to their unions.

Bridges said the regulations appeared to be the result of connivance on the part of shipowners and some union officials, and represented another attempt to break the longshore union.

"We will use what organized approach we can to get this modified or repealed," he told the Coast Guard board.

Bryson cut into the Coast Guard for its discriminatory policies and asked whether Negroes were all relegated to the stewards department. He cited the MC and S outlawing discrimination as an example of democracy that could well be fostered in the armed services and in the nation's capital.

The two union presidents documented their charges that the Coast Guard's "screening" operations had thus far tended to increase their fears that a vast blacklist was being set up. Bryson said the hard-won hiring hall on the waterfront was in great danger of being nullified by Coast Guard regulations.

The screening operations are another political attempt to nullify the hiring hall, and is the continuation of the shipowners' continuous assault on the hiring hall, Bryson charged.

Rank-and-file seamen, three representing the rank-and-file committee of the National Maritime Union, told the Coast Guard officers the screening operations were a thinly disguised method of breaking their unions, and destroying the gains achieved by the seamen, particularly Negroes and other national group.

One, Angel Torres, a Puerto Rican seaman, charged the real threat to the security of the merchant marine and the U. S. was the shipowners policy of ship transfers to foreign flags, driving down of conditions aboard ships and the promotion of internal strife within the waterfront unions.

Rank-and-file members of the MC and S said the screening regulations were a farce.

James Wright, MC and S member who had been screened off a

ship, said he regarded the Coast Guard practices as part of the government's discriminatory policies against Negroes.

"I've been screened all my life on a retail basis, but I didn't realize it was a wholesale basis until now," he told the five-man board.

Rudy Jones, a Negro radio operator, told the Coast Guard that he had been screened off his ship because he was a Negro. He quoted the captain of his ship, and said he would be classed a "subversive" under the regulations, because he opposed the ship captain's Jimcrow policies.

Bridges hailed the appearance of the rank and filers. He said he remembered the time when Joseph Curran, NMU president and others represented the rank and file of the NMU in opposing the "Mutiny" declarations handed down by the Coast Guard and the Secretary of Commerce.

## China

(Continued from Page 3)

were of a "technical nature" along the Yalu River.

When Dulles passed over to Vishinsky a map allegedly showing the bridge crossings where the alleged bombings occurred, the Soviet delegate promptly thanked Dulles and said it constituted "additional evidence" of his contentions.

Vishinsky also observed that Dulles had said that if there were air space violations, this had been for reconnaissance purposes. Vishinsky asked: Since when did reconnaissance purposes justify such violations? In some cases, such "reconnaissance flights had been accompanied by bombing of Chinese territory which caused heavy damage, he charged.

Referring to Dulles' protestations of "friendship" for China, Vishinsky said that such friendship truly exists between the Chinese and American peoples, but that he would have more to say later of the kind of "friendship" shown China by American monopolists.

The Chinese delegation sat at the side of the council chamber as that body argued the issue of the agenda. Headed by Ambassador Wu Hsui-Chuan, it included Chiao Kuan-hua, advisor; Kung Pu-sheng; An Tung; Chen Chiao; Pu Shan; Chou Yen; Sun Piao, and Wang Nai-ching.

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### IN MEMORIAM

FRED IRVING SOLOWAY

Died November 27, 1948

RUTH, ILSA and TOMMIE



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 4)  
the same way as workers in factories?

A. No. They have their own Social Insurance Fund. The collective farm sets aside 2 percent of its profits for Social Insurance. The State, however, provides health services—hospitals, clinics, doctors, etc.

Q. Is collective farming voluntary?

A. Yes—anyone can come in. If he has any equipment, he puts it into the pool.

Q. How did you get the land?

A. The land belongs to the state. Seven thousand five hundred acres were granted to us forever.

Q. Are there allotments?

A. Yes—each farmer has his own piece of land which he can pass on to his children but cannot sell.

We learned that there were 2,500 collective farms in the Kiev Region, 40,000 in the Ukraine and 242,000 in the USSR. The chairman praised the work of Lysenko which, he said, was producing very valuable results on the farms.

We then had a wonderful dinner in the open air. There were 26 in our party, including our interpreters and about 20 farmers and we all sat down at a long table in the pathway leading to one of the farmer's gardens. It was an eight-course meal and each dish seemed to be bigger than the previous one. There was no doubt that these people know how to eat—they could beat any of us at it. The farm chairman kept saying: "Eat, eat—why aren't you eating?"

Before the meal finished we were singing songs to them and they were singing their Ukrainian songs to us. It was one of

those moments that you can never forget. The friendship that we struck up for those people will remain in my memory for ever. I only wish thousands of people could have had the privilege of meeting those farming folk. There'd be less talk of war and hatred.

## Milking Shed

After dinner we toured the farm, inspecting the cattle. The horses were lovely to look at. We went over a new cattle-milking shed, brick-built by the farmers themselves with two silos, one at each end, and laid out with first-class sanitary arrangements and positions for mechanical milking.

While we were talking in a group near this building, our carpenter delegate, Patrick Devanny, slipped away and climbed into the loft to see what the carpentry was like. He nearly fell through a hole in the unfinished floor—but he climbed down triumphantly to tell us that the roof timbering couldn't be bettered. This shed will house 100 cows. The milk will be piped direct to a factory for manufacturing milk products. Twelve sheds like this were to be built during the next five years on this farm alone.

A little way back from the road we saw a fine new school building that would soon be ready for use. This farm and its people were so remarkable that one of our delegates expressed the view that it must be a "show piece." So we decided to test it and asked to go to another farm, although it was by then 9 o'clock in the evening. Our hosts were a little surprised at our appetite for agriculture, because we had had a hard day, but nevertheless

gave the driver instructions and we arrived at our second collective farm at 10 p.m. just in time for the evening milking.

This farm was every bit as good as the other. In fact we learned a bit more because we met the resident veterinary surgeon and learned that there is one such person resident on every collective farm of any size, and also a resident agronomist—an agricultural scientist. So much for the show-piece!

## Cottages

But we still hadn't finished. We went to a number of collective farmers' cottages. They were small, but comfortable, the insides were like jewels with their gay decorations and their remarkable cleanliness. In one house of four rooms (apart from the kitchen) there was a man and wife, the wife's sister and

## Tibet

(Continued from Page 7)

is not surprising that sections of the oppressing classes themselves have taken a leading part in the demands. In 1947, the monks of the large Sera monastery revolted against the Regent at Lhasa, but were suppressed by troops.

Last year Tibetan representatives attended the People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking. At the end of last year the Penchen Lama, Tibet's supreme authority, appealed to the Chinese People's Government to liberate Tibet from the sphere of Anglo-American intrigue and incorporate it as a constituent part of the People's Republic of China. He is at present in exile in Tsinghai. A number of Tibetan intellectuals and others have called for the transformation of the present reactionary regime. Some have suffered imprisonment—and worse—others are working among sections of the Tibetan people where they are out of reach of the ragtag troops of the Lhasa authorities, which are directed by Nazis who escaped from internment in India during the war.

The Tibetan theocracy has traditionally had as its head the Panchen Lama, the so-called Reincarnation of the Buddha Amitabha. According to Buddhist doctrine the Dalai Lama is of secondary significance and authority. The Manchu rulers of Tibet exploited the rivalry between the two theocrats for the purpose of easier administration. Since 1924, the Dalai Lama has been the effective absolute ruler of Western Tibet.

The 13th Dalai Lama, who died in 1933, was the most effective tool the British ever had in Tibet, and since his death pro-British policies have been pursued by the powers behind the new Dalai Lama, who is only 14 years old. Chief among these sinister figures is the Regent, Takla Rimpoche.

It is clear that present imperialist intrigues are aimed at "proving" the right of the reactionary Lhasa clique to rule Tibet and to open it up for exploitation by them. It is no less clear that the Chinese government recognizes and denounces these transparent plans, and is determined to conclude the liberation of the people of Tibet from their age-old backwardness and suffering.

## Isa Kremer Concert. At Times Hall

Isa Kremer, interpreter of ballads and folk songs, will sing in seven languages at her only New York recital of the season on Dec. 2, at Times Hall. This concert marks the midpoint of a tour which has taken her through South America and will terminate in Israel.

the man's mother. Upstairs in a cot a lovely baby was sleeping, the man's son. This house belonged to the man, a collective farmer, who showed us around it. He had been given a loan by the state of 6,000 roubles. There was no deposit and he had to repay it in 20 years. The land on which the house was built was supplied free. The collective farm provided the building brigade. The bank arranged for the repayment.

As interesting feature of these houses was the fact that in most of them we saw ikons (holy pictures) on the walls. In two cases oil lamps were burning beneath them. One more proof that there is freedom of religion.

Before we left, Fred Hollingsworth made a short speech. This is what he said, and he spoke for all of us:

"Our personal meetings with Soviet people have convinced us that they are true fighters for peace. On our return home we shall tell the British working people the truth about the Soviet people and we shall expose those who spread slander and provoke war."

"We are delighted to be in the

Ukraine. Despite its heavy war wounds, Kiev is perhaps one of the most beautiful cities we have ever had the occasion to see. It is being quickly restored and is developing thanks to the energy of the Kiev population. Such a tempo of restoration work is inconceivable at home in Britain.

"Of the 'Red Partisan' collective farm our delegation visited I can only say that it is magnificent. We saw how well the peasants live, how prosperous and cultured are their lives, what splendid houses and farm buildings they have. What is astounding is the skillful organization of labor in the collective farm, the rational system of applying agro-technique and, most important, the fair distribution of income."

"We promise you, dear friends, that the British workers will be in the front ranks of the fighters for peace. Friendship between the Soviet and British peoples is stronger than the intrigues of the warmongers. They will be exposed. Peace will triumph over war."

Tomorrow: Holidays and Health in the Soviet Union.

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WOR - 710 to 719 to WCRB - 880 to 889 to WOV - 1290 to 1299 to  
WJZ - 770 to 779 to WNEW - 1130 to 1139 to WQXR - 1590 to 1599 to  
WNYC - 830 to 839 to

### MORNING

9:00-WOR-Harry Keeney  
WJZ-Breakfast Club  
WCRB-This Is New York  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WOR-Tea-Time  
9:30-WOR-Food-Aired W. McCann  
WNBC-Bing Crosby Records  
WQXR-Piano Personalities  
9:45-WCRB-Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou  
WQXR-Composer's Varieties  
10:00-WNBC-Welcome Travelers  
WOR-Henry Gladstone  
WJZ-My True Story  
WCRB-Arthur Godfrey  
WQXR-Morning Melodies  
10:15-WOR-Martha Deane Program  
10:30-WNBC-Double or Nothing  
WJZ-Betty Crocker Magazine  
11:00-WNBC-Break the Bank  
WNYC-Music America Loves  
WOR-News  
WJZ-Modern Romances  
WQXR-News Alma Jostinger  
11:15-WOR-Rudy Vallee Show  
11:30-WNBC-Jack Berch  
WCRB-Grand Slam  
WJZ-Quick as a Flash  
WQXR-Violin Personalities

### AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC-News; Sketch's Scrapbook  
WOR-Kate Smith Speaks  
WCRB-Wendy Warren Sketch  
WJZ-Johnny Olsen  
WNYC-Midday Symphony  
WQXR-News; Luncheon Concert  
12:25-WJZ-News  
12:30-WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's  
WNBC-Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
WJZ-Herb Sheldons  
WCRB-Heaven Treat  
12:45-WCRB-Our Gai Sunday  
1:00-WJZ-Mary Margaret McBride  
WCRB-Six Sister  
WNYC-Famous Artists  
WQXR-News; Midday Symphony  
1:15-WCRB-Ma Perkins  
WNBC-Dave Garroway  
1:30-WOR-Hollywood Theatre  
WNBC-Answer Man  
WCRB-Young Dr. Malone  
1:45-WCRB-Guiding Light  
WNBC-We Love and Learn  
2:00-WNYC-Double or Nothing  
WOR-Gloria Swanson  
WJZ-Welcome to Hollywood  
WCRB-Second Mrs. Burton  
WQXR-News; Record Review  
2:15-WCRB-Perry Mason  
2:30-WNBC-Live Like a Millionaire  
WOR-Queen for a Day  
WJZ-News  
WCRB-Nora Drake Sketch  
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30  
2:45-WCRB-The Brighter Day  
WJZ-Peace of Mind  
WQXR-Musical Specialties  
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful  
WOR-Buddy Rogers Show  
WJZ-Chance of a Lifetime  
WCRB-Nona From Nowhere  
WQXR-News; Music  
3:15-WNBC-Road of Life  
WCRB-Hilltop House  
3:30-WNYC-Fenner Young  
WJZ-Hannibal Cobb  
WOR-Tell-O-Test  
WCRB-Party  
3:45-WNYC-Right to Happiness  
WJZ-Happy Felton  
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife Sketch  
WOR-Barbara Welles Show

WJZ-Nancy Craig  
WCRB-Strike It Rich, Quis  
WNYC-Music from the Theatre-Oklahoma  
4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas Sketch  
4:30-WNBC-Lorenzo Jones Sketch  
WOR-Dean Cameron  
WJZ-Pat Barron  
WCRB-Missus Goes A-Shopping  
WQXR-Deems Taylor Concert  
4:45-WNBC-Young Wilder Brown  
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries  
WOR-Straight Arrow Sketch  
WJZ-Jimmy Wakely Show  
WCRB-Galen Drake  
WNYC-Sunset Serenade  
WQXR-News; Keyboard Artists  
5:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life  
WQXR-Record Review  
5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill  
WOR-Sky King  
WJZ-Superman  
WCRB-Hits and Misses  
WQXR-Cocktail Time  
5:45-WNBC-Front Page Farrell  
5:55-WJZ-Palstaff's Public

### EVENING

5:00-WNBC-Kenneth Banghart  
WOR-Lyle Van  
WJZ-Sports  
WCRB-Allan Jackson  
WQXR-Music to Remember  
6:15-WOR-Bob Elson Interviews  
WCRB-You and the World  
WJZ-News, Dorian St. George  
6:30-WNBC-Har's Morgan  
WJZ-Norman Brokenshire  
WOR-News; Vandeventer  
WCRB-Curt Massey  
WQXR-Dinner Concert  
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra  
WOR-Stan Lomax  
WCRB-Lowell Thomas  
WQXR-Symphonette  
WJZ-Erwin C. Hill  
WCRB-Beulah Show  
WNYC-Masterwork Hour  
WQXR-News  
7:15-WCRB-Jack Smith Show  
WOR-News  
WJZ-News; Elmer Davis  
7:30-WNBC-News of the World  
WOR-Gabriel Beatter  
WCRB-Variety Show  
7:45-WOR-Kirkman-Goodman show  
WCRB-News  
WNBC-One Man's Family  
8:00-WNBC-Cavalcade of America  
WCRB-Mystery Theatre  
WQXR-News  
8:30-WNBC-Fanny Brice Show  
WNYC-Music for the Connoisseur  
WJZ-Opera Auditions  
WCRB-Mr. & Mrs. North  
WOR-Official Detective  
9:00-WNBC-Bob Hope  
WOR-John Steele  
WCRB-Life with Luigi  
WJZ-America's Town Meeting  
9:30-WNBC-Pinner McGee and Molly  
WOR-Mysterious Traveler  
WCRB-Truth or Consequences  
WJZ-Erwin Canham News  
10:00-WNBC-Big Town Sketch  
WOR-Frank Edwards, Comment  
WQXR-Showcase  
WJZ-On Trial  
10:30-WNBC-People Are Funny  
WJZ-News  
WOR-Show Shop  
WCRB-Capitol Check Room

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## Bankers

(Continued from Page 2)  
them to break the law again. . . . And the mildness of this restraining order depends solely on Judge Medina who sits alone in the case without any jury. This is the same Medina who borrowed nearly half a million dollars from the Wall Streets interests now involved in this trial.

Attorney Sonnett, who fixed up this deal, was loaned to the Government early in the war by the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Zachary & Reindel, which represents the big Dillon, Read house that financed Germany for so long.

Sonnett had been with this law firm, which has offices at 63 Wall St., since 1933.

### FAST PROMOTIONS

The Dillon, Read & Co. lawyer was rapidly promoted in Washington, where the former Dillon, Read president, James V. Forrestal, was first Undersecretary of the Navy and later Secretary of Defense.

By 1946, Attorney John W. Sonnett was an Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-labor prosecutions under the Taft-Hartley law.

Sonnett's biggest anti-labor job under the Truman administration was the prosecution of the United Mine Workers of America for daring to strike for better wages and working conditions. He got Judge Goldsborough to fine the United Mine Workers \$3,500,000, with an additional \$10,000 fine for UMW president, John L. Lewis.

The Dillon, Read lawyer-on-leave was next put in charge of the administration's phony anti-trust "prosecutions" by Attorney General Tom Clark, a former oil trust lobbyist.

But here no \$3,500,000 fines were being considered.

### TAKES OVER

John W. Sonnett became head of the Anti-trust Division in May, 1947, after a long investigation of the monopolist practices of Dillon, Read & Co. and other investment banking houses and insurance companies had been completed.

The investigation had been undertaken under the pressure of little business men, and also of some fairly large bankers who were frozen out of the money trust's deals.

A Government complaint against the bankers had already been drawn up when Sonnett came in. But the Dillon, Read lawyer-on-leave didn't like this complaint when he looked it over. And he admitted in a statement to Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) later that an "improved complaint," as he called it, was drafted under his direction.

Cyrus Eaton, the Cleveland banker, who sometimes quarrels with Wall Street, had some caustic comment to make on the Dillon, Read lawyer's role in "softening" this complaint under which the bankers are being tried.

Eaton made his comments before the House of Representatives' Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power on Nov. 10, 1949.

Referring bitterly to the collusion between the prosecutors and the defendant bankers, he said:

"Unbelievable as it may seem . . . the 17 [defendant banking] houses . . . had a hand in determining the form of the suit against themselves."

Eaton added:  
". . . Sonnett sat on the suit [against the bankers] as long as

he could and when finally ordered . . . to proceed with it, toned it down as much as he could. A short time later Sonnett returned to his old [law] firm to participate in the defense of the 17 houses against which he had filed suit."

Sonnett later formally denied that he would take any part in the bankers' defense in this case. But he admitted to the House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler, that his law firm was counsel for Dillon, Read & Co. long before he joined it in 1933 and that it is still the same bankers' counsel today.

And the conclusion that the Department of Justice and the accused bankers planned the whitewashing of the money trust years ago seems pretty plain.

## Rev. Fauntleroy

(Continued from Page 3)  
better than the British and they enjoy more liberties than the people in the United States."

Part of this was due to the fact, he explained, that they produce their own goods with their own materials and are not forced to buy from the United States at exorbitant prices.

"It was remarkable to see in the midst of all the devastation of Poland that Warsaw is a city of hope. Even though 97 percent of its buildings were ruined, they are building the most beautiful city. And the workers are volunteering to build their city."

### DISPELS DISTORTIONS

Many distortions about the Soviet Union were also dispelled, he stressed. Americans have been led to believe that the Soviet government is godless "yet it was the Russian Church that spoke for peace at the Congress. Its plea is stronger than any similar plea in the United States."

His trip "reassured him that hundreds of millions are working for peace and held a potential power far more forceful than the atomic stockpiles our government can produce." The day of colonialism is over, Fauntleroy said confidently.

"There will be no peace until all men enjoy the same rights despite their place of origin," he continued. "Freedom is the ultimate goal of the 15,000,000 Negroes in the United States also. No freedom or liberty will exist here so long as this enslavement exists."

Fauntleroy and his son left for California last night.

## Cleveland

(Continued from Page 2)  
ful lack of leadership by the mayor demands his resignation."

"The workers, unable to get to the factories, should have been hired by the city to remove snow. Such an action would have had the double effect of meeting the emergency and taking care of the financial needs of the people."

The Communist Party also proposed that unions raise with the corporations proposals for a bonus to cover the period of unemployment.

The crisis has not passed yet. Snow is falling again. And a sudden thaw would flood the city.

Meanwhile, black markets in milk and other necessities are flourishing without interference by the national guard or the police who did not put in an appearance until Saturday evening.

In a housing project in the heart of the Negro community, there was no heat from Friday until Saturday afternoon and residents were hard put for food. The police response was "we can't do anything."

First local bus lines to open were those from the suburbs to the downtown areas. Some out of the city bus lines resumed but every Cleveland street car was stalled.

If the storm does not abate a serious problem will arise with the exhaustion of food store stocks,

## Parley Opens in Capital Today

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — Delegates from trade unions began arriving here today for the national conference which opens tomorrow in Turner's Arena, 1341 "W" St. N. W. The conference, timed to go into session when Congress reconvenes, will aim at spurring a nationwide united labor struggle against new impending attacks on labor.

The call for the conference urges unity:

- For repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.
- For repeal of the McCarran Law.
- Against wage freeze.
- For price and rent controls and rollback of prices.
- For repeal of the Magnusson Law to "screen" seamen.

## Communist '11'

(Continued from Page 2)  
very ironical, when one considers the fact that the lawyers now face jail and disbarment because of contempt citations Judge Medina for this same conduct of the trial, and the Supreme Court itself has refused to review charges of Judge Medina's misconduct of the trial.

At the same time, the court denied the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild permission to submit briefs supporting the 11's attack on the constitutionality of the Smith Act.

Justice Tom Clark did not participate in any of these court decisions, the court announced.

## Deportation

(Continued from Page 2)  
time she signed the questionnaire that it might be used against her in a deportation proceeding.

Hearing Examiner Laurance Parr called as his star witness the professional anti-labor stoolpigeon Paul Crouch, who claimed he had seen Miss Gannett at Young Communist League and Communist Party meetings from 1927 to 1942.

Parr filed new charge against Miss Gannett, asserting she violated the McCarran Law by membership in the Communist Party prior to, during and since her arrival in the U. S. Miss Gannett came to the U. S. with her family as a child.

The case was adjourned until 9:30 a.m., Dec. 18.

Deportation hearings are scheduled to be held today, tomorrow and Thursday at Immigration headquarters, 70 Columbus Ave.

Harry Yaris, of the Diamond Workers Union and one of the Ellis Island 17, will be first to face the hearing officer at 9:30 this morning.

Claudia Jones, secretary of the national women's commission of the Communist Party, also one of Ellis Island 17, faces her deportation "trial" at the Columbus Ave. headquarters at 1:30 p.m. today. Scheduled for a hearing at the same time is Frank Fleer, New York business man.

## Korea

(Continued from Page 3)  
a U. S. 9th Corps spokesman said. The penetration was estimated variously at 12 to 20 miles in two days.

To the left of the 25th Division the 35th Regimental Combat Team gave up some three miles to a line west of Ipsok.

On the right wing of the 25th, a unit battled all day in the area of Majong, and the fight raged unabated at dusk. A spokesman for the 1st Corps said the situation there is "critical."

In Seoul, Syngman Rhee said yesterday that the "precarious situation" in North Korea ruled out any possibility of an early election.

## HIGH COURT RULING HELD CURB ON RIGHT TO COUNSEL

"The Supreme Court's refusal to postpone the Dec. 4 hearing on the constitutionality of the Smith Act negates its statement of willingness to permit Mr. D. N. Pritt to represent the 11 Communist leaders in this historic test case," it was declared yesterday by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the national committee of the Communist Party. "As the court knows," Miss Flynn said, "Mr. Pritt is leaving London for India tomorrow, and will be engaged in an important case there until Dec. 20. Its decision therefore excludes the possibility of his participation, while observing the empty form of admitting the appellants' right to seek counsel outside this country."

"In an attempt to justify this effective denial of the right to counsel of one's own choosing, Justice Frankfurter held that the Communist leader 'waited too long' to move for Mr. Pritt's admission. But the fact is that they hesitated to look for additional counsel abroad until they had exhausted all possibilities of acquiring the assistance of prominent leaders of the American bar. Their efforts, and the failures with which they met, were made known to the court in the motion for a postponement."

"The Supreme Court also rejected amicus curiae briefs contesting the constitutionality of the Smith Act, which were presented to it by the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild."

"The American people have reason to take alarm at today's Supreme Court actions, which do not auger well for the outcome of a case in which the Bill of Rights is at stake. These decisions indicate a disposition on the part of a majority of the court to restrict the Communist leaders' right to counsel, and to attempt to prevent democratic Americans who believe that the Smith Act is unconstitutional from expressing themselves in this case—as many wish to do, regardless of their disagreement with Communist philosophy and policies."

## Peace

(Continued from Page 1)  
York. No one, they noted, had inquired as to their political beliefs or affiliations since they crossed the Soviet border.

The delegation represents diverse religious, political and social strata, but "no one here asked us

U. S. delegates to the Warsaw World Congress will report here Dec. 8 at a rally at St. Nicholas Arena.

do you now or have you ever belonged, etc.," one Chicago delegate, Yolanda Hall, said with a smile.

Dr. Roberts said in conclusion that he was glad the Soviet Union was carrying out Section Nine of the Warsaw Congress declaration, which calls for interchange of people and cultural relations between people of the different countries, as evidenced by the invitation to the Americans for this visit.

## Winston

(Continued from Page 4)  
ist assemblymen from Brownsville were refused their right to sit in the legislature. And today, in the McCarran law, we see the same hysteria being repeated."

In a letter to Winston, Mrs. Ross wrote that "we are determined to secure our rights as a fighter against McCarranism to speak to the people of Brooklyn."

## China

(Continued from Page 3)  
were of a "technical nature" along the Yalu River.

When Dulles passed over to Vishinsky a map allegedly showing the bridge crossings where the alleged bombings occurred, the Soviet delegate promptly thanked Dulles and said it constituted "additional evidence" of his contentions.

Vishinsky also observed that Dulles had said that if there were air space violations, this had been for reconnaissance purposes. Vishinsky asked: Since when did reconnaissance purposes justify such violations? In some cases, such "reconnaissance flights had been accompanied by bombing of Chinese territory which caused heavy damage, he charged.

Referring to Dulles' protestations of "friendship" for China, Vishinsky said that such friendship truly exists between the Chinese and American peoples, but that he would have more to say later of the kind of "friendship" shown China by American monopolists.

The Chinese delegation sat at the side of the council chamber as that body argued the issue of the agenda. Headed by Ambassador Wu Hsui-Chuan, it included Chiao Kuan-hua, advisor; Kung Pu-sheng; An Tung; Chen Chiao; Pu Shan; Chou Yen; Sun Piao, and Wang Nai-ching.

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### IN MEMORIAM

FRED IRVING  
SOLOWAY

Died November 27, 1948

RUTH, ILSA and TOMMIE



# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 4)  
the same way as workers in factories?

A. No. They have their own Social Insurance Fund. The collective farm sets aside 2 percent of its profits for Social Insurance. The State, however, provides health services—hospitals, clinics, doctors, etc.

Q. Is collective farming voluntary?

A. Yes—anyone can come in. If he has any equipment, he puts it into the pool.

Q. How did you get the land?

A. The land belongs to the state. Seven thousand five hundred acres were granted to us forever.

Q. Are there allotments?

A. Yes—each farmer has his own piece of land which he can pass on to his children but cannot sell.

We learned that there were 2,500 collective farms in the Kiev Region, 40,000 in the Ukraine and 242,000 in the USSR. The chairman praised the work of Lysenko which, he said, was producing very valuable results on the farms.

We then had a wonderful dinner in the open air. There were 26 in our party, including our interpreters and about 20 farmers and we all sat down at a long table in the pathway leading to one of the farmer's gardens. It was an eight-course meal and each dish seemed to be bigger than the previous one. There was no doubt that these people know how to eat—they could beat any of us at it. The farm chairman kept saying: "Eat, eat—why aren't you eating?"

Before the meal finished we were singing songs to them and they were singing their Ukrainian songs to us. It was one of

those moments that you can never forget. The friendship that we struck up for those people will remain in my memory for ever. I only wish thousands of people could have had the privilege of meeting those farming folk. There'd be less talk of war and hatred.

## Milking Shed

After dinner we toured the farm, inspecting the cattle. The horses were lovely to look at. We went over a new cattle-milking shed, brick-built by the farmers themselves with two silos, one at each end, and laid out with first-class sanitary arrangements and positions for mechanical milking.

While we were talking in a group near this building, our carpenter delegate, Patrick Devanny, slipped away and climbed into the loft to see what the carpentry was like. He nearly fell through a hole in the unfinished floor—but he climbed down triumphantly to tell us that the roof timbering couldn't be bettered. This shed will house 100 cows. The milk will be piped direct to a factory for manufacturing milk products. Twelve sheds like this were to be built during the next five years on this farm alone.

A little way back from the road we saw a fine new school building that would soon be ready for use. This farm and its people were so remarkable that one of our delegates expressed the view that it must be a "show piece." So we decided to test it and asked to go to another farm, although it was by then 9 o'clock in the evening. Our hosts were a little surprised at our appetite for agriculture, because we had had a hard day, but nevertheless

gave the driver instructions and we arrived at our second collective farm at 10 p.m. just in time for the evening milking.

This farm was every bit as good as the other. In fact we learned a bit more because we met the resident veterinary surgeon and learned that there is one such person resident on every collective-farm of any size, and also a resident agronomist—an agricultural scientist. So much for the show-piece!

## Cottages

But we still hadn't finished. We went to a number of collective farmers' cottages. They were small, but comfortable, the insides were like jewels with their gay decorations and their remarkable cleanliness. In one house of four rooms (apart from the kitchen) there was a man and wife, the wife's sister and

## Tibet

(Continued from Page 7)

is not surprising that sections of the oppressing classes themselves have taken a leading part in the demands. In 1947, the monks of the large Sera monastery revolted against the Regent at Lhasa, but were suppressed by troops.

Last year Tibetan representatives attended the People's Political Consultative Conference in Peking. At the end of last year the Panchen Lama, Tibet's supreme authority, appealed to the Chinese People's Government to liberate Tibet from the sphere of Anglo-American intrigue and incorporate it as a constituent part of the People's Republic of China. He is at present in exile in Tsinghai. A number of Tibetan intellectuals and others have called for the transformation of the present reactionary regime. Some have suffered imprisonment—and worse—others are working among sections of the Tibetan people where they are out of reach of the ragtag troops of the Lhasa authorities, which are directed by Nazis who escaped from internment in India during the war.

The Tibetan theocracy has traditionally had as its head the Panchen Lama, the so-called Reincarnation of the Buddha Amitabha. According to Buddhist doctrine the Dalai Lama is of secondary significance and authority. The Manchu rulers of Tibet exploited the rivalry between the two theocrats for the purpose of easier administration. Since 1924, the Dalai Lama has been the effective absolute ruler of Western Tibet.

The 13th Dalai Lama, who died in 1933, was the most effective tool the British ever had in Tibet, and since his death pro-British policies have been pursued by the powers behind the new Dalai Lama, who is only 14 years old. Chief among these sinister figures is the Regent, Takpa Rimpoche.

It is clear that present imperialist intrigues are aimed at "proving" the right of the reactionary Lhasa clique to rule Tibet and to open it up for exploitation by them. It is no less clear that the Chinese government recognizes and denounces these transparent plans, and is determined to conclude the liberation of the people of Tibet from their age-old backwardness and suffering.

## Isa Kremer Concert At Times Hall

Isa Kramer, interpreter of ballads and folk songs, will sing in seven languages at her only New York recital of the season on Dec. 2, at Times Hall. This concert marks the midpoint of a tour which has taken her through South America and will terminate in Israel.

the man's mother. Upstairs in a cot a lovely baby was sleeping, the man's son. This house belonged to the man, a collective farmer, who showed us around it. He had been given a loan by the state of 6,000 roubles. There was no deposit and he had to repay it in 20 years. The land on which the house was built was supplied free. The collective farm provided the building brigade. The bank arranged for the repayment.

As interesting feature of these houses was the fact that in most of them we saw ikons (holy pictures) on the walls. In two cases oil lamps were burning beneath them. One more proof that there is freedom of religion.

Before we left, Fred Hollingsworth made a short speech. This is what he said, and he spoke for all of us:

"Our personal meetings with Soviet people have convinced us that they are true fighters for peace. On our return home we shall tell the British working people the truth about the Soviet people and we shall expose those who spread slander and provoke war."

"We are delighted to be in the

Ukraine. Despite its heavy war wounds, Kiev is perhaps one of the most beautiful cities we have ever had the occasion to see. It is being quickly restored and is developing thanks to the energy of the Kiev population. Such a tempo of restoration work is inconceivable at home in Britain.

"Of the 'Red Partisan' collective farm our delegation visited I can only say that it is magnificent. We saw how well the peasants live, how prosperous and cultured are their lives, what splendid houses and farm buildings they have. What is astounding is the skillful organization of labor in the collective farm, the rational system of applying agro-technique and, most important, the fair distribution of income."

"We promise you, dear friends, that the British workers will be in the front ranks of the fighters for peace. Friendship between the Soviet and British peoples is stronger than the intrigues of the warmongers. They will be exposed. Peace will triumph over war."

Tomorrow: Holidays and Health in the Soviet Union.

## SHOPPERS' GUIDE

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## RADIO

### MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Benson  
WJZ—Breakfast Club  
WCBS—This Is New York  
WNBC—Masterwork Hour  
9:15-WOR—Television Test  
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann  
WNBC—Bing Crosby Records  
WQXR—Piano Personalities  
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou  
WQXR—Composer's Varieties  
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers  
WOR—Henry Gladstone  
WJZ—My True Story  
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey  
WQXR—Morning Melodies  
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program  
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing  
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine  
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank  
WNBC—Music America Loves  
WOR—News  
WJZ—Modern Romances  
WQXR—News, Alma Lettingers  
11:15-WOR—Rudy Vallee Show  
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch  
WCBS—Grand Slam  
WJZ—Quick as a Flash  
WQXR—Violin Personalities

### AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook  
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks  
WCBS—Wendy Warren-Sketch  
WJZ—Johnny Olsen  
WNBC—Midday Symphony  
WQXR—News; Lunchtime Concert  
12:25-WJZ—News  
12:30-WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's  
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
WJZ—Evelyn Shelton  
WCBS—Heaven Train  
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday  
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride  
WQXR—Famous Artists  
WNBC—News; Midday Symphony  
1:15-WCBS—Ma Perkins  
WNBC—Dave Garroway  
1:30-WOR—Hollywood Theatre  
WNBC—Answer Man  
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone  
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light  
WNBC—We Love and Learn  
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing  
WOR—Gloria Swanson  
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood  
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton  
WQXR—News; Record Review  
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason  
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire  
WOR—Queen for a Day  
WJZ—News  
WCBS—Nora Drake, Sketch  
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30  
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day  
WJZ—Peace of Mind  
WQXR—Musical Specialties  
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful  
WOR—Buddy Rogers Show  
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime  
WCBS—Nona From Nowhere  
WQXR—News, Music  
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life  
WCBS—Hilltop House  
3:30-WNBC—Fanny Young  
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb  
WOR—Tell-O-Test  
WCBS—House Party  
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness  
WJZ—Happy Felton  
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife Sketch  
WOR—Barbara Welles Show

### EVENING

WJZ—Nancy Craig  
WCBS—Strike It Rich, Quiz  
WNBC—Music from the Theatre—Oklahoma  
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas, Sketch  
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones, Sketch  
WOR—Dean Cameron  
WJZ—Patt Barnes  
WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping  
WQXR—Deems Taylor Concert  
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown  
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries  
WOR—Straight Arrow, Sketch  
WJZ—Jimmy Wakely Show  
WCBS—Galen Drake  
WQXR—Sunset Serenade  
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists  
5:15-WNBC—Portia, Faces Life  
WQXR—Record Review  
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill  
WOR—Sky King  
WJZ—Superman  
WCBS—Hit and Misses  
WQXR—Cocktail Time  
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Parade  
5:55-WJZ—Faldstaff's Fables  
5:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart  
WOR—Lyle Van  
WJZ—Sports  
WCBS—Allan Jackson  
WQXR—Music to Remember  
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews  
WCBS—You and the World  
WJZ—News, Dorian St. George  
6:30-WNBC—Here's Morgan  
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire  
WOR—News; Vandewater  
WCBS—Curt Massey  
WQXR—Dinner Concert  
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra  
WOR—Ran Lomax  
WCBS—Lowell Thomas  
7:00-WNBC—Symphonette  
WJZ—Erwin C. Hill  
WCBS—Beulah Show  
WNBC—Masterwork Hour  
WQXR—News  
7:15-WCBS—Jack Smith Show  
WOR—News  
WJZ—News, Elmer Davis  
7:30-WNBC—News of the World  
WJZ—Armstrong's of the SBI  
WOR—Gabriel Heatter  
WCBS—Variety Show  
7:35-WNBC—Teddy Wilson and Quintet  
7:45-WOR—Kirkman-Goodman show  
WCBS—News  
WNBC—One Man's Family  
8:00-WNBC—Cavalcade of America  
WCBS—Mystery Theatre  
WQXR—News  
8:30-WNBC—Fanny Brice Show  
WNBC—Music for the Connoisseur  
WJZ—Opera Auditions  
WCBS—Mr. & Mrs. North  
WOR—Official Detective  
9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope  
WOR—John Steele  
WCBS—Life with Luigi  
WJZ—America's Town Meeting  
9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly  
WOR—Mysterious Traveler  
WCBS—Truth or Consequences  
WJZ—Erwin Canham News  
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch  
WOR—Frans Edwards, Comment  
WQXR—Showcase  
WJZ—On Trial  
10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny  
WOR—Show Shop  
WCBS—Capitol Clock Room

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# HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

## Why the Film Barons Lie and Twist Simple Truths About Sports Personalities

BILL MARDO continues his discussion of Hollywood's treatment of sports themes:

Diz Dean was not a "screwball," Dave, but a colorful baseball personality who unloaded a bombshell at a banquet when he passionately advised ball players to fight for every penny they could wring out of the clubowners. We have to be careful not to so quickly echo the labels tagged onto prominent athletes, if only because Hollywood's increasing interest in doing "life stories" of famous sports personalities. The film barons will lie and twist simple truths about athletes just as readily as they do and always have done with movie treatments of people prominent in other fields, to say nothing of Hollywood's half-century history of sordid crimes against the Negro people, the American Indian, and all oppressed minorities.

You shouldn't expect it to be any different in Hollywood's treatment of sport themes. Sports in America is big business like everything else. The Hollywood magnates surely don't intend to film any aspect of commercial sport inimical to the interests of the men who own the various enterprises. We need look no further than the Jackie Robinson Story for our most recent example of a lying, distorted potboiler carefully coated under the guise of "liberalism" on the Negro question to make the same clubowners who fought hardest against ending baseball jimmie crow magically emerge in the movie as the sole "friends" of the Negro athletes while the vast democratic-minded baseball public appear as the "heavies"!

YES, DAVE, Dean will be a "screwball" and little else in the movie of his life. And someday when maybe they get around to doing the Maxie Baer Story they'll picture Baer as a big clowning oaf, with probably no mention made of the fact that Maxie's clowning in the ring stemmed from a real disgust he had for the punching business, dating back to the time early in his career when some of his blows accidentally killed Frankie Campbell. Just a few years ago when ring deaths soared to new highs, Baer blasted the do-nothing policies of the boxing bosses and their criminal and callous neglect of simple safety measures for the men who must punch and be punched to make a living (and a death) in the commercial ring.

ANY HOLLYWOOD MOVIE TODAY of Ray Robinson's life story would have to depict the incomparable welterweight champion as a "crafty" and "untrustworthy" fighter who simply won't let the boxing promoters squeeze an extra buck out of his hide. That is, Dave, if we were to go by the labels and press slanders tagged onto Robinson right through his incredible ring career.

The great Jack Johnson's movie story would have to show him as a "brothel-keeper," and all the rest of the sickening calumnies peddled about Johnson down through the years. That is, if one were to accept the "popular" depiction of Johnson. The movie couldn't possibly expose those chauvinistic lies, or deal with the carefully whipped-up "White Hope" propaganda directed against boxing's first Negro heavyweight champion, the houndings and jailings of Johnson, the driving him into what amounted to exile before he would relinquish his title to a white fighter—and then the next 20 years of lilywhite rule before the boxing powers-that-be would permit another Negro to take his rightful place atop the heavyweight division!

WOULD HOLLYWOOD dare to do a movie exposing the notorious reserve clause in the contracts of organized baseball, a neat little gimmick which, in the final analysis, gives the average run-of-the-mill ballplayer no more say about determining his own fortunes than man knew in the days of chattel-slavery! Or a movie about the growing union sentiment among baseball players—and the dirty front-office connivings to beat the union drive down? This same theme, carried over to the boxing game, would make any "life story" of middleweight Steve Belloise the tale of a "comical popoff," as the press painted Steve not too long ago when the Bronx battler tried to talk up a union for prizefighters!

I could go on at much greater length, Dave, but it would all add up to the same thing. We must be extremely careful not to accept the fast and loose labels plastered onto many prominent athletes and its carrying-over into movies allegedly dealing with their life stories. The scripts about them and the economic-social factors conditioning their careers will be no less without distortion than the Hollywood horrors about the real history of the Negro people, the Indians, the Reconstruction Period, the "evil carpet-baggers," honest men of politics, science, letters, music and art.

It's been a rather long way around to saying what I wanted to say at the outset of this letter, Dave, which was simply this: A "screwball" is the pitch, and not the pitcher.

Comradely, BILL MARDO.

## Restoration Play 'Relapse' at Morosco

By Bob Lauter

JOHN VANBRUGH's *Relapse*, latest offering of the Theatre Guild, has many of the virtues and some of the faults of Restoration comedy. Played in the best of spirits, with a superb comedy performance by Cyril Ritchard as Foppington, the father of all fops, *Relapse* has more relevance than any number of modern "comedy" offerings.

The production is ambitious,

but successfully so. Well-staged and directed, it brings before the audience 24 actors (plus extras), and 13 scenes—a rarity these days when every playwright is supposed to write a three-act one-scene play with as few characters as possible.

As Mr. Richard informs the audience in a brief introduction to the play, John Vanbrugh went to the theatre some time in the 1690s, and saw a drama in which an in-

## Nigel Balchin Novel 'Who Is My Neighbor?'

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR? by Nigel Balchin. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. 308 pp. \$3.

By Robert Friedman

THE PROBLEM of free scientific research is examined in "Who Is My Neighbor?" by the British novelist Nigel Balchin.

A trio of Britain biologists are working on a project which can control epidemics and be, therefore, of inestimable value to mankind. But the government steps in, points out that an "enemy" might take the information and turn it into its opposite and create epidemics. Therefore, publication of the scientists' findings is prohibited.

There is a brief rebellion. One scientist plans writing to colleagues throughout the world in defiance of the ban. Another gets enmeshed with a "spy" who is obviously intended to stand for the "Soviet menace" although, since British warmongering is still more genteel than our own, the spy's country is not stated.

AND THIS, of course, is where the valid theme of the novel is neatly sidetracked. Everybody politely decides it would have been "treason" to dispose of the data. The brave words about humanity, health and internationalism are pigeonholed, and the author has not come even within nodding distance of the real problem—that capitalist insanity and suspicion during a period of planning for an anti-Soviet war, has made slaves of science and human life and health a hostage to the victory over socialism.

Who Is My Neighbor? tackles a problem which is increasingly perplexing many men of good will who reject the stifling of free scientific endeavor in the name of protecting "freedom." But Nigel Balchin is not the writer to get to the heart of the matter.

## Whitney Museum's Annual Exhibit

By Charles Corwin

EACH YEAR at this season the Whitney Museum presents its selection of the work of some 150 American artists as a summary of the year's achievement in painting. The current exhibition, which will be on view until the end of December, emphasizes more strongly than ever the vacuum in which the arts exist in contemporary America.

There is no dearth of technical ability or pictorial sensitivity; in fact all the efforts of the contemporary American artist seem directed to refining just these qualities. But an appalling percentage of the paintings in the Whitney show are entirely devoid of any meaning. The intellectual conviction or the passion for humanity which were the touchstones of the great art of the past are hardly to be perceived at all here. One is led to the conclusion that either the contemporary artist has nothing to say or that he has not the courage or the ability to express himself in paint.

ABOUT half of the paintings in

veterate lady's man married a fine woman, and then settled down to the virtuous life. Vanbrugh was of the opinion that such a man would inevitably suffer a relapse. *Relapse* describes the fall, or rather the plunge, from vice, with a great deal of gusto.

This is broad comedy, played in broad and exuberant style, and yet it is sophisticated. It was written for an audience and a theatre that had lost the broad people's character of the Shakespearean theatre. Consequently it has the limitations of Restoration drama. But you can put it down as "good fun," which it is.

## Ted Tinsley Says

### THE UNCONDITIONAL CONDITIONS

"It soon becomes apparent to the visitor," said an article in the Sunday Times magazine section, "that Yugoslavia's problems are mainly agricultural, industrial, and military. Everything else is all right."

SINCE THIS brilliant statement, all sorts of people have rushed to the defense of "Marxism-Leninism"—in Yugoslavia. That's where you find the real honest-to-God-A-number-one-Truman-Rogge Marxism-Leninism.

When the question of a loan to bail out Tito came up, Truman said, "The prospects are that if remedial measures are not begun immediately, Tito's ability to control subversive elements in Yugoslavia will be seriously, if not fatally, undermined. . . ." Truman is now out to save Tito's "Communism" from "subversive elements." What do these "subversive elements" want to do, Harry? Restore capitalism?

FROM THE TIMES correspondent in Belgrade, M. S. Handler, came a dispatch discussing our State Department's offer to aid Yugoslav troops. First, Handler remarked that Yugoslavia would live up to certain requirements in accepting the loan. "It is believed," he wrote, "the Yugoslav government will not raise any fundamental objections to these requirements, which include continued shipment of strategic raw materials to the United States and a promise not to transship any such materials or other strategic materials to Cominform countries."

A paragraph or so later, Handler wrote of "the speed with which the United States Government has acted and its refusal to impose any conditions for its aid. . . ."

IN RETURN for the loan, Yugoslavia will continue to strip itself of strategic war materials, and promise not to solve its drastic crisis by trade with the east. To the uninitiated this would look like conditions. But Handler says that the U. S. Government refused to impose conditions. These conditions aren't conditions. It says so in the Times!

If these conditions aren't conditions, what are they? Well, they're not strawberries. They're not pogo sticks. They're not men's suits with two pair of pants. And they're not bubble gum.

MAYBE THEY ARE ANIMAL. Let's see. Are they raccoons? No. Are they hedgehogs? No. Are they angleworms, ant-eaters? No.

If they're not vegetable, and they're not animal, they must be mineral. Are they tin? No. And they're not copper, pewter, silver, or quartz.

Maybe we better ask Rogge what they are. Surely this profound student of "Marxism-Leninism" will come up with the answer—any old answer.

But as far as I'm concerned conditions are conditions, even when Handler says conditions aren't conditions. If he insists they aren't conditions, he ought to tell us what they are.

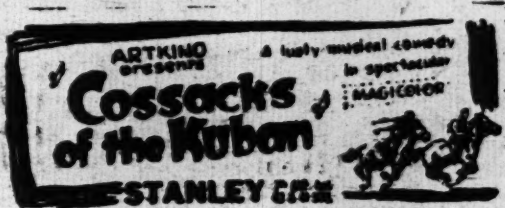
## 'Nat Turner' Play At People's Drama



Frank Silvera, who has the title role in the new Paul Peters play "Nat Turner" which People's Drama is now previewing at its theatre at 212 Eldridge St. (F train to Second Ave.). For reservations call ORchard 3-7599.

## Musical Instrument Exhibit in USSR

MOSCOW. — An exhibition of national musical instruments of the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, Korea and India is to be opened at the Leningrad Institute of Theatre and Music. Among 2,000 expositions the famous works of world renowned instrument maker Matov and the instruments on which great Russian composers Glinka, Borodin, Rimsky Korsakov and Rubinstein played, will be shown.





# WORKER Sports

New York, Tuesday, November 28, 1950

## Chicago Picker Wins With 13-5

### Mrs. Terry Hecht Breaks Thru on Upset Week

By Lester Rodney

On a wild, blizzard and hurricane swept Saturday which saw no less than nine upsets in 18 games played, the Daily Worker's fourth annual Pickem Derby came to a walloping finish with a brand new winner beating the field with 13 right and five wrong. She is **TERRY HECHT** of Chicago. Mrs. Hecht picked eight upsets. Six of them panned out, two didn't, and she leads the entire field, including her erstwhile runner-up husband Mike Hecht and a large group of Windy City experts.

Mrs. Hecht, who started picking them only a few weeks ago, and last week moved ahead of her husband for the first time, tabbed Cornell over Penn, Tennessee over Kentucky, Northwestern over Illinois, Purdue over Indiana, Michigan over Ohio State and TCU over Rice. She went wrong on picking Temple over Holy Cross and Florida over Alabama, and also on the upsets turned in by Duke over North Carolina, Baylor over SMU, and Stanford tying California.

In a triple tie for the runner-up spot with 12 right and six wrong are three more newcomers to the picking heights. They are **TED BERNSTEIN** of Brooklyn, **BILLY SHIFF** of the Bronx and **PAUL BACHNER** of New York, the latter an honorable mention finisher last week.

It was a week in which straight form followers wound up with a mark of 9-9. (The Rutgers-Colgate and Pitt-Penn State games were cancelled.) So to get 12 right, one had to call three of the upsets and not go wrong anywhere else. Or if one picked an upset that didn't come off, he had to then predict four which did to wind up with the runner ups.

Bernstein followed form except for three games, in which he successfully backed Tennessee, Purdue and Michigan. Shiff also departed three times, clicking on Cornell, Northwestern and Michigan. Bachner picked four of the upsets, Cornell, Duke, Tennessee and Purdue, but also went wrong on picking Minnesota over Wisconsin.

Interesting was the diversity of opinion on the two games wiped

out, which certainly would have changed the final results if picked. Mrs. Hecht named Rutgers and Pitt. Bernstein picked Colgate and Pitt. Bachner and Shiff picked Rutgers and Penn State. Congratulations on fine picking to the three runners-up.

Nineteen more entrants came home with honorable mention coupons of 11 and 7. Then comes the deluge, with a huge body of 10-8s, perhaps almost half of the total entry in the 9-9 class, still quite a few left in the 8-10 category, and then a sharp dwindling into a five way tie for our final booby prize "award" with 7 and 11.

The honorable mentions include two of 1950's previous winners, Mickey Jewler, who won it all last week, and Tech Gish, one of the first week's champs. All the other previous champs were buried around the 9-9 category by the blizzard of form reversals.

The honorable mentions: Ruth Rowland of Brooklyn, Norman Gold of New York, Fred Silver of Brooklyn, Travis of Washington, D. C., Michael Spector of New York, Paul Dormont of New York, Francis Renner of Queens, Tom Myerscough of New York, who noted it was his first try. Also Ella Rubins of Brooklyn, Tech Gish of Brooklyn, Joe Nobiletti of New York, Jack and Sid of CCNY, Sy Weinstat of Brooklyn, Stanley Ofsevit of the Bronx, Ronnie Meyer of the Bronx, Peter of the Bronx, and someone who sent in his or her picks on Hotel Albert stationery and neglected to sign a name.

Twelve and eight wasn't bad picking this week, and ordinarily as a parting gesture for 1950 we'd be happy to wind up by including an extra category, but the telephone number stack is too forbidding to try to print.

And so to our last placers, hope they take it in the spirit it's meant, a lot of fun: Harold Goldberg of

Brooklyn, Leo Stanley of New York, W. Johnson of Roxbury, Mass., Phyllis Dicker of the Bronx, and "Booby Prize Art" of Trenton, N. J., who returns spectacularly to the reason for his self-applied name, won in last year's derby!

Three entrants sent along a final dollar bill to the paper's fighting fund. They are Norman Gold of New York, Mike Shack of Brooklyn, and a third who will have to drop me a line to receive credit. Apologies, the dollar bill became separated from the coupon on our desk and I wasn't sure of the sender.

IN RESPONSE to a one week appeal for subs to the Weekend Worker by Pickem Derby entrants, received one one-year sub, one six-month sub, eighteen notes definite.

(Continued on Page 8)

## BOSOX GET BOUDREAU

### Salary '2nd to Ted,' Yanks Matched Offer

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Job-hunting Lou Boudreau today agreed to play for the Boston Red Sox at a salary believed second only to that of top-priced Ted Williams.

In a brief telephone conversation, the deposed Cleveland player-manager told general manager Joe Cronin of the Sox he'd accept a one-year contract as a player.

Though neither Cronin nor Boudreau at his Harvey, Ill., home would disclose the cash involved, it was believed the clutch-playing shortstop would receive about \$65,000. This would place him next in line to Williams who receives about \$100,000.

"I'm very happy to have that worry of managing off my shoulders," said Boudreau who had been sought by at least five clubs, including the New York Yankees. "I wouldn't say that the Red Sox deal was the best, but I decided to take it over the Yanks."

Acquisition of Boudreau, who will sign his contract when the regular player-contracts are sent out, caused immediate speculation as to where he would play and who might go on the trading block.

The black-eyed, 33-year-old former University of Illinois baseball and basketball star has played every infield position in the major leagues—including catcher.

Basically, however, Boudreau is a shortstop winning the berth five times on American League All-Star teams. In seven of his 12 years in the majors he had led in shortstop fielding and has a lifetime batting average of .299 despite this season's .269 mark.

At the moment homerun-hitting Vern Stephens holds down the Sox shortstop berth. He had 30 circuit clouts this year and a .295 average at the plate. Yet because of the Sox batting power it has been rumored he may go in exchange for pitchers—the depart-

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Why the Bosox?

LOU BOUDREAU to the Red Sox as a player comes as a surprise. At least to me it does. Aside from the surprise of his not winding up as a playing-manager at one of the spots which could use such a combination—notably Pittsburgh—there is the surprise of his landing in Boston.

Offhand you wouldn't figure an active playing career for the veteran infielder on a team which has Buster Stephens still a tremendous runs-batted-in shortstop, Johnny Pesky a fine third baseman, and league-leading hitter Billy Goodman a wonderful infield utility man.

It it were just steady playing Boudreau were looking for he would have grabbed a spot on the Washington team, where Bucky Harris was publicly drooling and Clark Griffiths saying he would match any salary offers.

Apparently Lou wants to hitch up with a winner. Which brings up an interesting point of conjecture. The Yanks also wanted him as a player. A hole at third base is much more apparent at the Stadium than at Fenway Park. Why did Boudreau pick the Sox over the Yanks? The only answer making any sense is that Lou figures the Sox a better bet to win the 1951 flag and thus give him the satisfaction of another World Series (plus a Series check added to his bank account).

### A Miami Story

OVERLOOKED IN THE football confusion this weekend was a game played Friday night at Miami between Miami U. and Iowa, won by the former. The interesting part of this game is that the Iowa squad has five Negro players. All five, we learn, accompanied the team, and all five played. This should not be "news" in 1950, but it is. The game marked the first time in Florida that Negro and white had played on the same football field. The Brooklyn Dodgers had pioneered in introducing Miami to baseball democracy. Now the word is that Ray Robinson has negotiated for the first mixed boxing match in Miami history, to be held in February. Ray has often bitterly commented on the fact that Southern sports fans could only see the great fighters in segregated jimcrow bouts, and has expressed the hope that he would be the first to break through the policy.

### Low Rating Princeton

PARDON THE DIFFERENCE of opinion with the august coaching body which picks the top 10 college teams every week for the United Press. Oklahoma and Army OK on top, though I'd still like to see Princeton play eit her or both. But exactly how is it reckoned that California, tied by Stanford, and once beaten Tennessee and Texas rate over the unbeaten, untied Tigers of New Jersey?

### Mel Allen's Gift

ISN'T IT TRUE that Mel Allen, Yankee broadcaster, collected money on Mel Allen day from baseball fans without regard to color, and then made a gift out of the fund to the University of Alabama, which a Negro cannot attend?

### How Coaches Rate Em for the UP

1—Oklahoma; 2—Army; 3—California; 4—Texas; 5—Tennessee; 6—Princeton; 7—Kentucky; 8—Michigan State; 9—Michigan; 10—Clemson.

Second Ten—Ohio State, Illinois, Washington, Wyoming, SMU, Alabama, Miami, Nebraska, Stanford, Tulane.

### Cincy Snow KO's Charles Title Go

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27 (UP).—The Ezzard Charles-Nick Barone heavyweight title fight scheduled here tomorrow night was postponed until Dec. 5.

The Highway Department said it would be impossible to clear the area around the Cincinnati Gardens of snow by tomorrow night.

ment that cost Boston at least one pennant.

Cronin said he knew nothing of a Stephens trade. Manager Steve O'Neill, delighted to have Boudreau who once played for him at Buffalo, said it was up to the star to "earn a regular job. If he can show me that he has the stuff, I may play him at short or third base. Anytime Stephens needs a rest at shortstop, he'll be ready to step in. And meanwhile he might be playing some place else."

From the time he took over as "the boy manager" of 24 on Nov. 15, 1941, Boudreau finished out of the first division only thrice.

His top performance as a player and manager came in 1948 when he personally inspired the Indians to a play-off win over the Red Sox for the American League flag, then beat the Boston Braves in the series.

This season, however, he played in only 81 games, relinquishing his shortfield berth to youthful Ray Boone.

### PRO STANDINGS

AMERICAN CONFERENCE		
	W.	L.
Cleveland	8	2
New York Giants	8	2
Philadelphia	6	4
Pittsburgh	5	5
Chicago Cards	4	6
Washington	2	8
NATIONAL CONFERENCE		
Chicago Rams	8	2
Los Angeles	8	3
New York Yanks	6	4
Detroit	5	5
Green Bay	3	7
San Francisco	2	9
Baltimore	1	9

### SUNDAY'S GAMES

N. Y. Yanks at N. Y. Giants. Philadelphia at Cleveland. Chi. Bears at Chi. Cards. Detroit at Baltimore. Greenbay at Los Angeles. Washington at Pittsburgh.

### KNICKS vs. NATS, BOSTON vs. PHILS

In the feature of an all-league doubleheader, the Knicks tonight tangle with Syracuse. Boston and Philadelphia meet in the 7:15 p.m. opener. The Knicks lost to Boston Sunday night at the Hub 93-90 in overtime and now have a record of 6 and 7. Syracuse is 7 and 5. Boston and Philadelphia lead the Eastern loop with marks of 10-5 and 7-3.

In Sunday's game, Ed Macauley ruined the Knicks with 26 points, followed by Cousy with 18. Zaslofsky and Gallatin were high for the losers with 17 and 16.

### COURT FANS...

TOMORROW—Final in our prevue series, Brooklyn College. Also, the first look at Saturday's Garden doubleheader, St. Johns vs. William and Mary, LIU vs. Kansas State.

## Rose Bowl Official

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27 (UP).—It's official. California, unbeaten in 10 games but tied once, and Michigan, whipped three times and deadlocked once, will meet in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day.

The two schools, champions respectively of the Pacific Coast Conference and the Western Conference, were voted into the Pasadena classic today.

Michigan thus became the first Western Conference team to repeat since the present five-year agreement was signed. The agreement expires with the 1951 game.

The Wolverines' squad earlier had voted to accept any Rose Bowl bid. Squad members were "very enthusiastic."

It was the third straight trip to the New Year's day game for coach Lynn Waldorf and his boys and it was the second time in four years for the Wolverines.

Coach Bennie Osterbaan of Michigan said today that he was "as surprised as anyone" that his team could get the Rose Bowl bid. "We thought our boys might have a chance to upset Ohio state," he said, "but we hadn't counted on Northwestern knocking off Illinois."

The California clu has lost in its last two Rose Bowl outings. First it was by Northwestern, 20-14, and last year by Ohio State, 17-14.

"I hope we can make amends for our last two defeats at the hands of the Big Ten Teams," said Waldorf. Pete Schabarum, one of his star halfbacks, said, "We promise."

### MIAMI IN ORANGE BOWL

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 27 (UP).—Unbeaten, once-tied University of Miami was named today to play in the Orange Bowl Jan. 1.